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MY BLESSED ISLE—IRELAND.

Written for the NATIONALIST.

BY EDWARD A. ARLING (FRISCO).

Farewell! ye few I love so well,
Farewell, my native land—
Farewell the mountain, moor, and dell
And yonder golden strand,
Another shore shall greet my bark,
Another land I'll roam,
But tears all silent, sad and dark,
Shall mourn my island home.

When sadness o'er my heart shall come,
And chase the pleasant smile,
O, then I'll dream in silence dumb
Of thee, my blessed Isle—
I'll dream of happy haunts and times,
With soul all young and free!
I listened to the evening chimes,
Or carrolled by the sea.

Sweet scenes of yore will all my brain,
And ease my throbbing heart,
And I shall feel as if again
From these I'd ne'er depart.
And lovely forms shall flit before
My mental vision now—
Shall bring a silent calmness o'er,
And ease my aching brow.

The stranger land, may give to me
A happier home than thine,
But I shall always turn to thee
Those longing eyes of mine,
And when my bosom swells with pain,
And tear-drops stain my cheek,
My heart shall burst the silent chain
And warmest love will speak.

When gloomy night shall spread her pall,
When rolls the dark blue sea;
When angry winds are tossing all,
And sorrow steals o'er me,
My blessed Isle! serenely grand
Will rise before my view,
And I shall give my native land
A long and last adieu.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24th, 1874.

A SOCIAL SENSATION AT WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.—The Williamstown gossips have got a fruitful topic of talk, which is now being fully developed in the Supreme Judical Court at Worcester. The parties involved are Mr. and Mrs. Andrew James Symington, of Glasgow, Scotland, the former being a sewed muslin manufacturer and a man of wealth. These parties were married in 1860 and have five children. In 1870-71 the wife became suspicious that her husband was untrue to his marriage vows and accused him of adultery with a young servant girl employed in the family, which suspicion was subsequently confirmed, when the girl was sent to Ireland, where she bore a child. The wife then began a suit at Edinburgh, Scotland, for a separation and alimony, but the court decided for the husband; she then appealed to the Court of Sessions, which, after a long trial, awarded her $2,000 yearly alimony and the care of her children. Anticipating this result, Mr. Symington did not wait the decision of the court, but gathered together his five children, and, with his sister, sailed for Germany. Thence he went to France, and finally to this country, arriving at New York in June and going almost immediately to Williamstown. Meantime Mrs. Symington kept track of her husband and came to this country to reclaim her children. A writ of habeas corpus was had of Chief Justice Gray, and it was served at Williamstown recently, the children being taken to Worcester to meet their mother, the father following. The children are aged 11, 10, 8, 6 and 4 years, and are of prepossessing bearing. Mr. Symington contends that his wife is not a fit person to have the custody of the minor children, asserting that she is addicted to the use of liquor, with opium and laudanum, and further, that her moral character is bad. The parties are seemingly well educated and of good social standing, and the case, which is to be argued shortly, excites much interest among those cognizant of its bearing.—"Springfield Republican."

THE huge boilers which have been for so many weeks in course of construction at the railroad shops for the new freight car ferry-boat, which is to ply between San Francisco and Oakland Point, have been completed, and will be sent down to Oakland in a few days. They are each 28 feet long, 33 feet in circumference, and 11 feet in diameter.

IRISH NEWS.

THE *Irish Times*, of the 17th ult., says: "Following closely upon the agreeable autumn weather of the past four weeks, the agricultural prospects are not, by any means prepossessing. Heavy and almost continuous rains have set in, and some slight night frosts have appeared. A large area of ground has, nevertheless, been upturned, but at present seeding is entirely impracticable. Consolation may be gained from the fact that our arable lands, always severely worked, will have the advantage of lying in fallow. The potato harvest has almost been completed, and the yield is altogether a good one. Diseased roots are this year the exception."

ON the 10th ult., an outrage was committed in the old graveyard at Finglas. The family vault, containing the remains of Caroline Lydia Longe, Morehampton road, was broken into. The lid of the coffin was forced, and a large hole was cut in the inner one. It is supposed the motive was robbery, the remains having been interred on the 9th. No persons were made amendable.

THE interest in the lease of the old-established licensed house, No. 88 Marlborough street, Dublin, held under lease for lives renewable for ever, subject to £39 13s. 11d. per annum, was put up for auction, on the 12th ult. After a spirited competition the lot was knocked down to Patrick Maxwell, Esq., in trust for Mr. Terence Byrne, at the sum of £1,310, with the usual auction fees of five per cent.

AT a petty sessions held on the 10th ult., in Ballymahon, William Manning and Thomas Farrell were summoned by Constable Maguire for having unlawfully and maliciously closed the "Queen's Gap" on the river Inny, at Cloncallow, on the 10th of September. The Bench imposed a fine of £10 on each of the defendants, or three months imprisonment. Notice of appeal was lodged.

ON the 11th ult., dedication of a magnificent set of Stations of the Cross, the joint gift of Mr. and Mrs. Morrissey, Irishtown, took place in St. Canice's Roman Catholic Church, Kilkenny. At High Mass the dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Moore, S. J., and in the evening, at vespers, a suitable sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Murphy, Professor of Theology, Carlow College. Large congregations attended on each occasion.

A MEETING of the Drogheda Corporations was held on the 16th ult., owing to a peremptory communication having been sent by the Local Government Board to carry out the 10th section of the Public Health Act, in reference to sanitary officers. A series of resolutions which had been proposed previously were presented. These recommended that the urban sanitary officers should receive a salary of £10 annually; that the Engineer, Mr. Green, be appointed sanitary officer. The resolutions passed by a majority of ten against eight. As Dr. Murtagh was the only candidate for the medical office he was appointed on the motion of Alderman Matthews.

ON the 16th ult. a fire broke out in the house of a Mrs. O'Callaghan, 8 Daunt's square, Cork, where she carries on the outfitting business. It appeared to have burst out very suddenly, for some of the occupants of the house had not time to get down stairs, and escaped through the lower windows. There were up stairs, Mr. Flint, who was a lodger, his two children, and two domestics. One of the latter made his way down stairs at once and escaped through the shop, and the other was taken out of one of the upper windows. Mr. Flint, with his two children, endeavored to reach the street by the same way, but he was overpowered by the smoke and by the flames through which he had to pass, and only succeeded in bringing one of the children with him, leaving his son, a lad of eight years, behind, to perish. The poor man was much burned about the face, and his surviving child received similar injuries. The calcined body of the boy was afterwards discovered on the stairs.

THE first Cork flax market for the season was held on the 15th ult. There were 1,100 stones of flax in the market. It was all of very good quality; but the owners were very much disappointed at the limited competition, and the unexpectedly low prices. Only two local firms were represented, and one Belfast; but the agent of the latter made no purchase. Mr. O'Donnell, of Kilworth, obtained the highest price, namely, 9d. per stone for a lot of 143 stone. The purchasers were Wells & Pollock. All the flax in the market was scutched in Kilworth, and came from that district.

MR. WATERS, C. E., has made an inspection of the Corkanree embankment, close to the docks, with a view to ascertain its adaptability to the purposes of a racecourse. He was accompanied by Mr. James Herris, who pointed out the ground. Mr. Waters took a sketch of the ground, and expressed an opinion that a first-class course, about a mile in circumference, could be laid out on the old Corkanree lands. Mr. Waters is preparing plans and estimates which he will submit to the Race Committee.

HIS Grace, Dr. McGettigan, the Primate, held Confirmation at Drogheda on the 12th ult., assisted by the several local clergymen and a number of the clergy of the surrounding districts of the diocese. Several hundred children received Confirmation, having been prepared by the several local Ordrs, and testified a careful training and preparation for the solemn rite.

ON the 16th ult., the remains of a woman named Mrs. Geoghegan were found in a frightfully burned state in her own house, at a small village called Clonbrask, adjoining Athlone. The cause of the sad affair will not be known until a coroner's jury has investigated the matter.

WALTER SEYMOUR, Esq., of Ballymore Castle, Ballinasloe, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county Galway.

THE powerloom weaving factory in Lurgan, owned by James Malcolm, Esq., has been placed on half time in consequence of depression in trade.

ON the 12th ult., an important meeting of tenant farmers was held in Bandalestown, Co. Antrim, in connection with a new society, called the "Flaxgrowers' Defence Association."

OPERATIONS on the County Waterford Railway have been commenced at the west of the county, about 100 men being employed at a point a mile from Cappoquin, under the direction of Mr. Fraser, engineer to the contractor, J. W. Stanford, for the third division. About three miles of the Duke of Devonshire's land, near Lismore, was lately given up to the contractors. It is stated that part of the line between Lismore and Dungarven will be finished in about a year and a half.

BORRIS COTTAGE, a very pretty residence, situated about a mile from Maryborough, to which are attached 31 acres of prime land, Irish plantation measure, held by lease for three lives and 31 years, and subject to a yearly rent of £33 10s., was disposed of, on the 15th ultimo, by private sale. The place was the property of Mr. Parnell Bloomfield, and was bought by Mrs. Anne Brennan, Maryborough and Dublin, who gave the large figure of £1,000 for it.

A NEW fair green is to be provided for Tuam, his Grace the Archbishop having expressed a wish that the holding of the fairs in the town park, near the College of St. Jarlath's, be discontinued.

IN Parsontown the outgoing Commissioners were re-elected without opposition.

THOMAS ROPER, Esq., Moyle Park, Tallaght, and H. F. Finley, Esq., of Clondalkin, have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Dublin.

THE average registered mortality in the eight principal cities and towns in Ireland for the week ending October 12, was—Dublin, 24 per 1,000; Belfast, 28; Cork, 15; Limerick, 18; Derry, 17; Waterford, 8; Galway, 5; Sligo, 24.

ON the 11th ult., Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., received a most enthusiastic ovation from his supporters at Castlebar, who formed a torchlight procession, accompanied by a band playing national airs, rendering the scene one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in the town. The procession proceeded to the hotel, where Mr. Power resided, and cheered lustily for that gentleman. He addressed them in eloquent terms.

COL. SOLOMON RICHARDS, Solsborough, Enniscorthy, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the county of Wexford.

ROBERT LESLIE has been appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Kerry in room of Thomas Sandes, Esq., deceased.

AT the Limerick Petty Sessions, on the 15th ult., Lord Inchiquin was summoned for not having "his car" marked on the day before.

THEOBALD A. PURCELL, Esq., Q. C., has been appointed to the Chairmanship of the County of Limerick, in the room of John Leahy, Esq., Q. C., deceased.

SCARLATINA is reported to have broken out in the village of Murroe, county Limerick, to an alarming extent.

ON the 19th ult., a large and influential meeting of those interested in the formation of the proposed new line of railway from Magherafelt to Coleraine, *via* Maghera, Garvagh and Aghadowney, was held in the Town Hall, Coleraine. Mr. Barton, the engineer of the line was in attendance. Sir H. H. Bruce, Bart., occupied the chair. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting at considerable length on the necessity which existed for railway accommodations through the best part of county Derry. Mr. Barton, whose report was most favorable, stated that the line would be about 25 miles in length, and could be constructed at a cost of less than £175,000. It would start from a point outside the station of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, at Magherafelt, pass close to Knockloughrim, through Maghera, Kilrea, Garvagh and Aghadowney, and join the Northern Counties Railway at McFinn, about four miles from Coleraine, on the Antrim side. The meeting was unanimous in approving of the line, and a committee was appointed to meet the Directors of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, with a view of having their opinion about the proposed line.

DURING a recent storm, felt with more than ordinary severity along the Donegal coast, the brig *Christian*, of Sligo, lying at anchor for shelter in Culdaff Bay, snapped her cables, then sprung a leak, and became unmanageable. The vessel drifted to the rocks, at Glengad Head, and became a total wreck. The brig was commanded by Captain Bates, and it is said the owners are not secured against the loss.

EASTERN NEWS.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Upon retiring from the Brooklyn City Court-room to-day, Judge Fullerton visited the United States Court building and filed the reply of Moulton to the complaint of Miss Proctor in her libel suit. The document is very long. Moulton admits that he knew Miss Proctor was the lady referred to in connection with the scandal, but felt himself coerced by a combination of circumstances to make the statement which is deemed libellous; that after Beecher's statement, it became a matter of self-defense for Moulton to make public his version of the matter.

MONTGOMERY (Ala.), November 9.—The Democratic majority in the State will be 15,000. Six Democratic Congressmen are elected, and there will be thirty majority on the joint ballot in the Legislature.

ALEXANDER WHITE and other prominent Republicans are in caucus here, for what purpose is unknown.

THE marriage of the Prince Imperial to a daughter of the Russian Grand Duchess Marie is mentioned in Bonapartist circles as a probable event.

WASHINGTON, November 9.—The Third Assistant Postmaster-General, in his annual report, estimated the proportion of washed stamps used again in payment of postage as five per cent in value of all stamps sold each year, causing an annual loss to the revenue of one million dollars.

MONTREAL, November 9.—Small-pox is still increasing here. The Hotel Dieu and the General Hospital are over-crowded. The Hall House, in New Mountain Park, has been taken possession of, and ten patients have been placed there since Saturday.

NEW ORLEANS, November 8.—The Committee of Seventy yesterday telegraphed to the President, protesting against the occupation of the State by Federal troops, and requesting their withdrawal, in view of the fact that a large number of negroes voted with the Conservatives at the late election, and that peace and harmony are restored. They concluded by assuring the President and people of the United States of their determination to uphold the Constitution and the cause of public liberty.

NEW YORK, November 8.—There were 93 deaths from diphtheria in this city in the last two weeks of October. A scientific investigation is likely to be made into the cause of its prevalence, with a view to sweeping measures for its prevention.

NEW YORK, November 8.—Rev. Jas. Theodore Holly, D. D., of Port au Prince, colored, Bishop elect of Hayti, was consecrated this morning in Grace Church. Bishops E. L. Potter and Kerfoot, and the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica, officiated.

LONDON (Ont.), November 8.—The city is excited by a report that three merchants who have been engaged in the clothing trade here have absconded, leaving liabilities to the amount of $70,000. All are said to have left together last week, and have not since been heard from. Their names are suppressed for the present.

WASHINGTON, November 8.—The following postal changes have been ordered for the Pacific Coast: Offices established—At Pleito, Monterey county, California; Allan McLean, Postmaster. At Crow, Lane county, Oregon; Alex. Wood, Postmaster. At Goshen, Lane county, Oregon; John Handraker, Postmaster. At Shauntie, Beaver county, Utah; Jas. H. Knight, Postmaster. Postmasters appointed—John D. Murphy, at Atlanta, San Joaquin county, California. Siegfried Wertheimber, at Dougherty's Station, Alameda county, California. William J. Beldon, at French Camp, San Joaquin county, California. Sylvester D. Johnson, at Hicksville, Sacramento county, California. Rial Benedict, at Applegate, Jackson county, Oregon. Thomas Alford, at Muddy Station, Linn county, Oregon. Wm. H. Shock, at Diamond, Jaub county, Utah.

NEW YORK, November 8.—The *Times* says it is highly probable that seven of the eleven propositions submitted to the people with a view to the amendment to the State Constitution have been defeated. Those rejected are said to be amendments aimed against bribery at elections; that extending the Governor's term to three years, and shortening the time within which he can retain bills for signatures; those designed to check incurring indebtedness by State or local governments on behalf of railroad or other corporations; and those providing for punishment as criminal offences—the giving or taking of bribes by members of the Legislature or others holding office under the laws of the State. Those supposed to be adopted are intended to check special legislation, canal jobbing and alienation of the sinking funds.

JUDGE HOGAN intends to contest the seat of Meade, from the Fifth Congressional District, and claims in a card to the press that he will expose frauds practiced to defeat him.

ST. LOUIS, November 8.—The *Democrat* has official returns from forty-seven counties and reported majorities in forty-one other counties of this State, which give Harden, Democrat, for Governor, a majority of 33,301. The same counties gave Woodson 34,051 in 1872. The remaining twenty-six counties in the State gave Woodson 1,492 majority two years ago.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, November 9—6 A. M.—The *Times* correspondent at Paris quotes *La Presse*, semi-official organ, as saying that the forthcoming message of President MacMahon will demonstrate to the Assembly the necessity of organizing the Septennate and then dissolving, and then announces that the Government, disapproving the tardiness of the Committee of Thirty, will submit a constitutional scheme of its own.

PARIS, November 8.—Partial returns of the elections for members of the Assembly held to-day, place Montjohn and Parays, Republican condidates, ahead in the Departments of Drome and Nord, and Duke De Molchoi, Bonapartist, in the Department of Oise.

ROME, November 8.—In the elections as far as known, 180 candidates of the Right and 20 of the Left have been returned. Visconti Venosti Sella and Borromeo are re-elected. Second ballots will be necessary in 139 places, which failed of election; among these are Genoa, Turin, Florence, Messina, Venice, Leghorn, Verona and Milan. The candidates to undergo a second ballot are Recasoli, Peruzzi, Lamormora and Garibaldi. The latter stood at the head of the poll in two districts of Rome, where a second ballot takes place next Sunday. The electoral contest is distinctly between the Right and Left. It is estimated that the Government will eventually attain a majority of 50.

HENDAYE, November 8.—The bombardment of Irun proceeds very languidly. Generals Lomo and Loserna visited the town on Sunday, but stayed only half an hour.

LONDON, November 8.—Over 1,100 students of the University of Edinburgh have decided to elect the Earl of Derby to the Lord Rectorship.

LONDON, November 8.—The Mormons began their half-yearly conference in this city today.

BERLIN, November 8.—It is stated that the Northern Powers will not support Turkey in her proposal that Roumania must obtain the sanction of the Porte before concluding commercial treaties.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 8.—Despite Government measures in Asia Minor, the famine continues. The Khedive of Egypt has sent corn to the distressed district. Baker, the American Minister, Phillip Frances, British Consul-General, and M. Sebet, French banker, have formed a relief committee.

SHANGHAI, November 8.—The difficulty between China and Japan has been amicably arranged. China agrees to pay an indemnity of half a million taels, in consideration of which the Japanese troops are to be withdrawn from Formosa.

VIENNA, November 9.—Semi-official journals say that Austria will make no reply to the last Turkish dispatch, but will immediately conclude a commercial convention with Roumania.

PARIS, November 9.—The *Union* says Don Carlos has entrusted his brother Alfonso with an important mission to foreign courts.

PARIS, November 9.—The French Government has accepted the resignation of the Prefect of Nice.

LONDON, November 9.—In the pressure of the the crowd to witness the Lord Mayor's procession yesterday, two persons were killed and several injured.

LONDON, November 9.—Marshal Bazaine and wife, under the name of Lapena, sailed from Southampton on the Royal Mail steamship "Neva."

BERLIN, November 9.—In the Reichstag, to-day, the army budget and other financial measures mentioned in the Emperor's speech, were referred to appropriate committees. The Minister of Finance stated that he considered a surplus of 13,830,000 Reichsmarks certain; but the Government would ask for loans to meet the increased expenditures for the navy and telegraphs.

THE Government has entered an action in the Ecclesiastical Court against the Bishop of Paderborn, and has lodged an application for his deposal. The Bishop has refused to make a defense, or to take any notice of the proceedings.

THE first attempt of the Prussian Government to have priests elected by congregations, took place at Landsberg, and was an utter failure, only eleven persons offering to vote.

ROME, November 8.—The elections for the Chamber of Deputies are in progress. Of seventeen members known to be elected, eleven belong to various sections of the Right. The following Ministers have been returned: Minghetti, Premier, from Legrano; Ricotti Maguani, from Navaro; and Minister of Marine from Poseezuol. Signor Louza has been elected at Turin.

LONDON, November 9.—Latest advices from the steamer "Faraday" state that, after 1,461 miles of cable had been paid out, a flaw was discovered, but not soon enough to prevent its being passed overboard, and the wind blowing a gale they were obliged to buoy the cable 180 miles from where it was intended to splice on the shore end.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER, 14, 1874.

MUSINGS BY THE SEA.

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

As I sit alone by the chafing foam,
On a cheerless stranger strand,
My heart goes back to its early home,
In Bamba's genial land,
Where rocks are piled in mountains wild,
To the blue perennial sky,
And torrents stream like a pleasant dream,
The sheltering forests by.

And my fancy wild as a wayward child,
Scans every witching scene,
In that far off land that sunbeams mild
Betinge with a golden sheen,
Where the thin mists float like a white winged boat
O'er a blue enchanted lake,
Wafting along the wild bird's song
On the hillward course they take.

In scaldic lays was hymned thy praise,
Ere Ossian's wondrous tongue,
Did warriors charm and bards amaze,
Toach Heemora's halls among:
Oh, how the mind outstrips the wind,
On its flight o'er the bounding sea,
To feast and pore on thy Galic loro,
Sweet land of minstrelsy.

I love that land from strand to strand,
But yet one spot more dear,
'Tis the sunny south where I first lisped out
Thy name, O, genial Eire,
Where a girdle of hills, its myriad rills,
Rolls down to the yeasty brine,
And the warblers fly where zephyrs sigh
At evening's fair decline. DUNBOY.

A Human White Elephant.

[Boston Advertiser.]

About forty years ago a small family named Bubler, migrated from the town of Lewiston, Me., to a place in the wilderness eighty-five miles away, now called Dallas Township. There they lived, increased and multiplied, but did not prosper. Year after year the town of Lewistown was called upon to aid them, until they came to be regarded as "an inevitable visitation of Providence on the public flour barrel." Lewiston paid the bills patiently for nearly two score years; but at last the duty of investigating the case seemed to suggest itself to the Overseers of the Poor, and they sent a committee to the Bubler settlement. This remarkable colony was found to consist of forty persons, twenty-seven of them children, living in a few miserable huts, squalid, immoral, illiterate. In one hovel, occupied by a man, a woman, five children and a cow, there was neither a bed nor a chair. Some of the children were not half clothed, and a few almost entirely naked. Each of the seven families has a small clearing which they cultivate, the children fish and the men hunt a little; but only one family is self-supporting, and the condition of all is hardly better than that of Digger Indians. The question of "What to do with the Bubler Colony?" now confronts the Lewiston authorities, and it is to be hoped that they will speedily remove a disgrace, aggravated not a little by the neglect through which it has existed so long.

Execution in France.

The Court of Assizes of the Gard, on the 24th of August last, condemned two men named Mariani and Repuidel to death for having murdered two of their fellow-prisoners in the jail of Nismes. The penalty of the latter has been commuted into hard labor for life; but the other, aged 24, was executed at that place on Saturday morning. At four in the morning, M. Bompard, governor of the prison, followed by his head warder and Abbe Vestevin, the chaplin, entered the cell of the condemned to announce the terrible news. Mariani had a nervous attack, but soon recovering himself, he said, "Death is better than this life of misery we have been leading here." When he was informed that he alone was to die, he became greatly excited, and vociferated terrible imprecations. The chaplain endeavored to appease him, and was successful. Mariani confessed, and was then handed over to the executioner. The usual formalities being terminated, the criminal was placed in a vehicle which was escorted by a brigade of gendarmes. On the way he again began to be noisy, and demanded drink, but was again subdued by the priest, who exhorted him, and from that moment until the last fatal instant he fell into a state of entire prostration. Just before six the cart stopped at the foot of the scaffold, and at the last stroke of the hour the criminal had paid his debt to justice.

A FAMOUS SWORD.—The *Moniteur de l'Armee* calls attention to the fact that the sword of the late Latour d'Auvergne, "premier Grenadier de France," has been left by his nephew, lately deceased, to Garibaldi, and the French military journal expresses a hope that some means may be taken for preventing its departure from France, so that it may remain an heirloom in the country, if not in the family of the illustrious private. Latour d'Auvergne was killed just seventy-four years ago, at Oberhausen, and the curious and somewhat melodramatic practice was thereupon adopted in the 46th half-brigade, to which Latour d'Auvergne belonged, of treating him as though he were still alive and with his regiment, until, on his name being called out, some one replied, "Mort au champ d'honneur!" It appears that this custom, which had at length been abandoned, has lately been reintroduced by the present commandant of the 46th half-brigade, Col. Aubry; and that when at Satory, where the 46th half-brigade is now stationed, the Grenadier Latour d'Auvergne is asked for, the regulation answer, "Mort au champ d'honneur," is pronounced. Latour d'Auvergne's word hangs in the Church of the Invalides—called when it was placed there by the Republicans, "Temple of Mars"—and probably on receiving it Garabaldi will restore it to what has been its resting-place place for the last three-quarters of a century.

King Kalakaua has postponed his intended visit to the United States until about the middle of next month. The 16th of November is the anniversary of his birth, and as it will be the first time of its observance as a national holiday, his Majesty thinks that he would not be paying a proper respect to his subjects if he should be absent on the occasion. He has therefore deferred the time of leaving Honolulu until the 17th or 18th proximo.

The New Land of Gold.

As is known to many of our readers, a military exploring expedition to the Black Hills country, located in Western Dakota and Eastern Wyoming, was lately authorized by General Sheridan, of the military department of the Missouri. The expedition consisted of eight or ten companies of the Seventh Regiment of cavalry, and was placed under the command of Colonel George A. Custer. The expedition proceeded by rail as far as Bismarck, the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad on the Missouri river. From this point it proceeded southwest in the direction of Fort Laramie, a distance of about four hundred and ninety miles. The military were accompanied by several scientific gentlemen, Press reporters and teamsters.

The last letters received from the expedition were under date of August 15th. The writers of these letters represent the region known as the Black Hills country as one of marvellous beauty and worth. It is finely wooded and well supplied with water, both for drinking and driving mill-wheels. The vegetation is described as luxuriant, the wild grass being very abundant. The forests are well supplied with game and the streams abound in fish. There is every indication of a fine agricultural country, while Indians and trappers represent the winters as very mild. The great attraction of the country, however, is its mineral wealth. Gypsum, iron and plumbago have all been found, of great purity and in large quantities. Gold, too, has been found in the quartz rocks, and in the land of the streams, and in the soil beneath the feet of the horses. A few days were allowed for prospecting, and paying diggings were found over a large extent of territory.

It appears that the knowledge of these gold fields is no new thing. General Sheridan says that reports of them reached him some fifteen years ago. Father De Smet, a Catholic missionary to the Indians, reported the existence of these gold deposits several years ago, but being the trusted friend of the Indians who possessed the country, and fearing that the advent of miners would be to the injury of the Indians, he never published his knowledge. Father De Smet stands very high in the estimation of many officers, and has been entrusted with responsible duties, and is held in high esteem by all the Indians of that region. It is also said that an old Jesuit map of Louisiana, published in France in 1720, has these gold mines marked on it.

There is great excitement in Chicago and in other places further west about these newly discovered gold fields, and it is likely that parties of miners will immediately go to the land of gold. The indications are that we are to have the old excitement of California re-enacted. The great difficulty in the way is that probably the entire territory is included in the reservation of the Sioux Indians. These Indians form a very large and warlike tribe, who have kept faith with our Government. General Sheridan has issued an order warning all whites to keep away from the reservation. It is likely, however, that Congress at its next session will move in the matter of exchanging other land with the Sioux.—*Prairie Farmer*.

Attacked by a Menatee.

Both the Indian and St. Lucie Rivers are filled with a coarse, rank grass, which takes root at a depth of twenty or thirty feet, and rises to the surface. It is called manatee grass, because it is eaten by the wonderful manatee, or sea cow. Florida is the only spot on the North American continent where this animal is found. It is amphibious and herbivorous, and weighs from 800 to 2,000 pounds. It suckles its young and has a head like a seal, a nose like a cow, flippers like a sea-lion, and a tail like a whale. Such is the description by those who have seen it. Of immense strength, when at bay it can knock a boat to pieces. The body is powerfully built. The bones are like iron, and the ribs are short, thick, and heavy, and as white as ivory. The manatee is very shy. Once in a while one is shot. Several have been netted. One was captured a year ago and taken to Savanagh alive, but it died within a few months. The meat is eaten by the people living on the Upper Indian River, and is said to be sweet and palatable. Indians are extremely fond of it. While on the way up from Lake Worth, Moore and Hammond had a narrow escape from a manatee. They were sailing at twilight in one of the sluggish and tortuous lagoons leading to the Everglades. While rounding an abrupt curve in a mangrove swamp they startled a manatee. The monster was sleeping under some low branches. Thinking itself cornered, it made a rush for the boat. Fortunately the water was deep and it slipped under the bow. Its back, however, scraped the keel, and the craft was lifted from the water. The menatee lashed the waves with its tail, barely missing the boat, and raised such a swell that she half filled with water. The pale faced men baled her out and continued their journey. Years ago an Indian river hunter was caught in a similar fix. The sky was overcast and the night very dark. A frightened menatee shattered his boat, and she went to the bottom. The hunter caught the boughs of the overhanging mangroves and tried to pull himself ashore, but was barred by a network of roots. All night long he clung to the mangroves. Clouds of mosquitos and sandflies surrounded him, and he suffered almost intolerable tortures. At daylight he managed to get into the swamp, and after incredible hardships worked his way to a point opposite Jupiter light, where he made himself heard, and was rescued.—"New York Sun."

THE CONSTABULARY.—It appears from a return of the strength of the Irish Constabulary presented to the House of Commons in return to an order of the 23d of July last, on the motion of Mr. Cogan, M. P., that the number of constables, acting-constables, and sub-constables on the 1st of July was 10,060 of free force, and 859 os the extra force. The vacancies in the force were 1,549, but from these latter 460 recruits are to be deducted. There are, therefore, over 1,000 men required to complete the body. The extra force cost the counties in the year £26,005, and Meath paid the largest sum, £2,444; North Tipperary was next, £2,139. The counties which required no extra force were Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Down, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Limerick Londonderry, Longford, Monaghan, Queen's, Roscommon, Sligo, and Tyrone.

A YOUNG lady without arms was married last week in New Jersey. But it was remarked by friends at the wedding that if any person thought she was not prepared for the emergencies of married life, they ought to see her kick the stuffiing out of a bag of sand.

Dry Good .

THE

ARCADE,

924, 926 and 928

Market Street.

J. J. O'BRIEN.

J. J. O'BRIEN, DESIROUS OF REMOVING a misapprehension which may, perhaps, exist in the minds of some of his customers and a portion of the general public, thinks it right to take the first opportunity of assuring all, without distinction, that his removal to "THE ARCADE" has not been followed by any increase in his prices; but, on the contrary, by a considerable diminution. While he is proud of the fact that his business is now located in a store which commands the admiration of all who visit it, he is firmly resolved that its unsurpassed elegance and spaciousness shall not be made the occasion for a tax upon his customers. He now possesses many advantages which he did not previously enjoy, and his patrons will receive corresponding benefits therefrom.

He is now in direct communication with the leading manufacturing houses in the East and in Europe, and thus he is enabled to save the heavy commissions charged by those houses who themselves have to import before they sell to retail dealers.

All his goods are purchased from first hands, and there is no intermediate party between him and the manufacturers.

His stock is undoubtedly the largest and best assorted on the Pacific Coast, and comparisons as to price, quality and quantity, are fearlessly challenged. These and other important advantages, not necessary to mention, enable J. J. O'BRIEN to actually sell cheaper than ever he did before, and unquestionably much cheaper than any other house in the city. These are facts which he is anxious to impress upon the public, because their correctness is susceptible of ready demonstration.

Inspection of the Stock is respectfully solicited as affording the only satisfactory test of the genuineness of these statements.

The following are a few of the many lines, which he is fully satisfied stand unrivalled in California for cheapness—

Black Silks,	French Serges,
Colored Silks,	Camel's Hair Cloths,
Striped Silks,	Scotch Plaids,
Irish Poplins,	Empress Cloths,
French Poplins,	Fancy Textures,
Trimming Satins,	French Merinos,
Velvets, etc.,	French Cashmeres, etc.
Wool Disgonals,	

MOURNING GOODS

Of every description at unusually low prices.

Blankets,	Sheetin ,
Flannels,	Muslins,
Bedspreads,	Linen Towels,
Lace Curtains,	Napkins, etc.
Table Linens,	

The Largest Stock of

SHAWLS

In California to select from.

Hosiery,	White Shirts,
Gloves,	Merino Underwear,
Ladies' Underwear,	Cotton Underwear,
Fancy Goods,	Traveling Bags,
Fancy Toilet Soaps,	Traveling Blankets,
Perfumery, etc.,	Scarfs, Bows, etc.
Men's Furnishing Goods,	

J. J. O'BRIEN confidently expects to make "THE ARCADE" the most popular Dry Goods Emporium in the State, and to conclusively prove to the public that goods can be sold quite as cheap, if not cheaper, in a store of the style and finish of "THE ARCADE," as in the humblest and most unpretending building in San Francisco.

J. J. O'BRIEN,

924, 926, 928

MARKET STREET.

☞ THE ARCADE is open from 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

Samples sent free on application.

Parcels delivered free in Oakland and all parts of Alameda county. oc24tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

New Style of Ladies' Button Boots.

PRICE, $4 50.

NEW STYLE OF PATENT BACK STRAP NEVER WEARS OUT.

Conceded by all to be the Best Made, Best Fitting and most Stylish made in San Francisco.

NOLAN BROS.

11 THIRD STREET,

Will Sell for the next Thirty Days:

$2 Kid Fox Boots, Ladies', for	$1 25
$2 50 Scalloped Vamp Boots, Ladies', for	1 75
$3 Full Scalloped Boots, Ladies', for	2 00
$2 Cloth Congress Boots, Ladies', for	1 25
$4 K. F. Buttoned Boots, Ladies', for	3 00
$1 50 Kid Slipper, Ladies', for	1 00
$3 50 White Kid Slipper, Ladies', for	2 50
$3 French Kid Slipper, Ladies', for	1 50
$8 French Kid Buttoned, Ladies', for	6 00
$6 French Kid Lace, Ladies', for	4 50
$5 Peb Goat Buttoned, Ladies', for	3 50
$4 French Kid buttoned Oxford, Ladies', for	3 00
$1 50 Cloth Slipper, Ladies,' for	75
$1 Goat Slipper, Ladies', for	50
$4 Glove Kid Congress, Ladies', for	2 50
$3 Kid Fox Congress, Ladies', for	2 00
$5 Full Scalloped Buttoned Boots, Ladies', for	3 50
$3 Scalloped Top Calf Boots, Ladies', for	2 00
$2 Calf Shoes, Misses, for	1 50
$1 50 Kid Slippers, Misses, for	1 00
$2 50 Full Scalloped Goat, Misses, for	1 50
$3 50 Peb Goat, Buttoned, Misses, for	2 50
$1 Cloth Slippers, Misses, for	50
$1 75 Calf Shoes, Children, for	1 25
$5 Box Toe Gaiters, Gents, for	3 50
$7 Alexis Ties, Gents, for	5 00
$4 French Calf Boots, Gents, for	3 00
$3 50 Sewed Congress Gaiter, Gents, for	2 50
$4 Alexis Ties, Boys, for	2 00

We are determined to close out twenty thousand dollars worth of Boots and Shoes during this month, and sacrifices may be looked for. The public and our customers alone will have the benefit. Bargains for the million at NOLAN BROS., No. 11 Third street, first shoe store from Market. au15tf

WILLIAM O'CONNELL,

FASHIONABLE

Boot Maker.

819 HOWARD STREET, (Irish-American Hall)

SAN FRANCISCO. jy4-tf

John Leddy,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

123 FOURTH ST., (near Minna.)

Men's Boots	from $2 50 to $4 00
Men's Boots (best quality)	from 5 50 to 8 00
Boys and Youth's Boots	from 1 50 to 3 50
Ladies' Gaiters	from 1 00 to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters	from 75 to 1 50
Misses' Balmorals	from 1 00 to 2 25
Children's French Calf	from 1 25 to 1 50
Children's French Goat	from 1 00 to 1 50

☞ ALL OF MY OWN MAKE. fe21tf

A. M'NAMARA,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in Extra Quality

BOOTS AND SHOES,

NO. 12, 5th Street, Near Mark t,

Under Winsor House and Opposite Lincoln School.

San Francisco. je20tf

O'Reilly & Thomas,

PALACE SHOE STORE,

.....CORNER OF.....

FIFTH AND MARKET STREETS, SAN FRANCISCO.

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description.

N. B.—Repairing done at the shortest notice. No Chinamen employed in our house. "Home Industry is our Motto." oc10tf

BANKING AND REAL ESTATE.

HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND Loan Society.

OFFICE—Northeast corner of Montgomery and Market streets.

OFFICERS:

President.....M. D. SWEENY
Vice-President.....C. D. O'SULLIVAN

TRUSTEES:

M. D. SWEENY,	M. J. O'CONNOR,
C. D. O'SULLIVAN,	P. McAVAN,
JOHN SULLIVAN,	GUSTAVE TOUCHARD,
R. J. TOBIN,	JOS. A. DONAHOE,
	PETER DONAHOE,

Remittances from the country may be sent through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express office, or any reliable banking house; but the Society will not be responsible for their safe delivery. The signature of the depositor should accompany his first deposit. A proper pass book will be delivered to the Agent by whom the deposit is made.

Deposits received from $2 50 upwards.

OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. jy4-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

DAVID KANARY,

City tables,

No. 332 BUSH STREET.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND SADDLE HORSES TO Let. Horses Boarded. Stock Bought and Sold. sep12-3m

SAN RAFAEL.

Livery and Sale Stables,

FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.

M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor.

Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly12-tf

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

JOHN C. MORRISON, JR.,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Fine Wines

—AND—

LIQUORS,

316 Sacramento street,

—AND—

321 Commercial street,

BETWEEN FRONT AND BATTERY STS.,

SAN FRANCISCO jy4tf

JAMES DALY. H. WARD.

DALY & WARD,

IMPORTERS OF

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

311 SACRAMENTO STREET,

(Bet. Front and Battery,)

SAN FRANCISCO.

fe21tf

MICHAEL RYAN,

DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors, Etc.,

IRISH-AMERICAN HALL,

816 Howard-street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

fe21tf

J. W. McDONALD,

DEALER IN

Fine Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

1151 Market street,

And N. W. cor. Sansome and Merchant streets,

sep5tf SAN FRANCISCO.

P. J. McMahon,

Formerly of the Russ House, has removed to the

NEVADA SALOON,

(Formerly known as the Kremlin,)

288 Montgomery Street,

East side, between Pine and Bush,

Where he will be glad to see his numerous friends and he public generally. au29tf

Wine Rooms,

—OF THE—

MERCHANTS EXCHANGE,

CALIFORNIA STREET,

JAMES IRWIN.

ap11tf

LAFAYETTE BREWERY,

725 Green Street.

THOMAS GROGAN AND A. ANSTETT,

PROPRIETORS.

ap25tf

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Jackson Michigan Wagon,

The largest assortment on this coast now in store and for sale very low—all Wagons warranted for two years.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON.

Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

J. DUNNE.

Horse Shoer and Wagon

MANUFACTURER,

817 Market t., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

San Francisco.

Agricultural Wagons, Carts, Drays, etc., of all kinds substantially made and neatly repaired. Horseshoeing promptly attended to. je27tf

DONOHUE & CO.,

Horse Shoers,

NO. 8 EVERETT STREET,

Near Th'rd Street.....SAN FRANCISCO.

Horse Shoeing Done with Neatness and Dispatch. mh14tf

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES For Hire.

Richard Dowling.....Proprietor

Stand, corner Market and Ellis streets.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.

No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco. my24-tf

ENNIS & McNEIL,

CARRIAGE MAKERS,

All Kinds of Wagons for Sale,

And Made to Order at the Lowest Price.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO, AND SATISFACTION guaranteed.

Country orders solicited.

872 and 874 Folsom street, near 5th,

SAN FRANCISCO. se26tf

DAN SWEENY,

AUCTIONEER,

BULL'S HEAD STABLES AND YARDS,

—JUNCTION OF—

MARKET AND HAYES STREETS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Regular sales by auction of HORSES, WAGONS, etc. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 12 o'clock. Private sales daily.

Ranches and every description of property sold by auction and private sale.

☞ Fat Cattle slaughtered on commission. oc10tf

P. T. Flynn & Son,

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

TO IRISHMEN.

Some one has sent me a letter addressed to the Editor of the *Nation* by a Canon of Birmingham, whose name I never before heard of in Irish history, and I seek in vain for his name amongst the friends of the glorious old nation, in the interests of which he has evidently no part whatever. But this reverend gentleman cannot resist the impulse which inspires him to bless that editor and that paper engaged untiringly in the endeavor to destroy the character of his *brother*, and he a known, *tried*, and faithful friend of Ireland. From whence I wonder came his authority to absolve a man in open day, who is breaking the commands of that loving Master whose name he hesitates not to bear? From whence comes the teaching, that a man is not to act up to his conscience, or that he is to be faithless thereto? The right of liberty of conscience is the great and glorious gift of the Most High, and most assuredly every man will answer for the same before the Righteous Judge of all. What was it that raised the great Cobbett so high in public estimation? Was it not that manly candor with which he was ever ready to avow a mistaken position, and to retract opinions which he saw to be erroneous? And now, Irishmen, I would propose a question: If a true-hearted patriot unites with others of his countrymen to free her from the slavery of foreign rule;—if, after endeavoring to carry out their principles for a while (though under protest), it appeared clearer and clearer that he was not mistaken, and that his comrades were leaving further and further in the distance the well-trodden and blood-stained path to the restoration of the nation's rights;—if he saw that they were going in the name of that nation to accept fresh and powerful shackles, and to deprive her of her nationality, rejoicing moreover over the thought of this final glorious arrangement, to be assured by treaty, with promises in the name of the people of contentment and friendship forever (which no Federalist can deny to me is their acknowledged plan)—I say, if a conscientious man and true friend of National Independence finds upon trial that his comrades are leading on to the slavery and degradation of his nation, will Irishmen—nay, any honest man—blame him when he makes a stand, and says: "I can go no further with you; our constituents returned us to gain Home Rule; this will not, cannot give us Home Rule; slay me if you please, blame me as you will, but not another step will I go; you are false to the principles for which such numbers have suffered and died, and are still suffering; I return to that old standard, and will defend it to the last, according to the vow of Irishmen; go on if you please, but I see around the standard of '82 clouds of witnesses, and with such powers, seen and unseen, protecting the old cause, we heed not the enmity of any mortal man." Irishmen, I ask, is such a man deserving of condemnation? And now, notwithstanding the closing of the press against all fair and open controversy, as shown by the refusal to publish my letters, notwithstanding the awful misrepresentations of the *Nation* journal and its falsities, nothing can stay the steady progress of the truth, advancing in its conscious dignity. As for me, I smile at the puny efforts raised against the invincible truth—yea, if only held by one, yet invincible. In quietness and confidence is the strength of this cause. I invoke the spirits of the departed—the Emmets, the Fitzgeralds, the Tones, the Davises, the O'Briens and O'Connells—of all those who have died for the nation's independence. When Ireland is free (and there is no fear of this), then shall their names be engraven on one glorious monument, which shall rise in the heart of Ireland, to commemorate those who were faithful to the vow to make a nation again of the dear old land—yea, and glorious, too, among nations. Yes, 'tis a woman who speaks, and those who have helped and are helping in the protection of the rights of Ireland are exposed to hatred, persecution, obloquy and contempt; yet the time is near when the tables will be reversed, and those who are now trampling on all natural interests to do good, those who are braving what is more dangerous than the cannon's mouth, by holding up the truth—they will live to see their reward in the salvation of the precious old nation from the awful degradation of lowering her flag before an enemy.

I warn Irishmen solemnly that *this* "Home Rule" is slavery and robbery disguised under the glorious old name of National Independence, and I dare any man to deny it in open day. Yours faithfully,

CAROLINE QUEENSBERRY.

Immigrants in America.

Of the vast number of immigrants who annually settle in the United States, about 77 per cent. arrive at New York. We learn from a report just issued, by Consul-General Archibald, that since the establishment of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration in 1874 there have passed through its care about 5,250,000 immigrants, or an average of nearly 200,000 a year. From Germany and Scandinavia 2,219,925 have come; from Ireland, 1,933,915; and from other countries, 1,048,431. Germans and Irishmen show marked dislike of the late slave States. "Less than four and a half in 100 of Irish," says Consul-General Archibald, "and only six in 100 of Germans have made their homes south of the Potomac and Ohio." Thirteen Irish for one German go to the Eastern or manufacturing region, and three Germans for one Irishman to the agricultural regions of the Middle, Western, and the West Mississippi States. Last year the tide of immigration received, on account of the money panic, a temporary check; but in the previous year the number of immigrants was larger than ever before known in the same period. In New York alone 307,334 landed. A curious question has been raised as to the amount of money brought into the Union by this class. It has been calculated that $68 per head might be very near the mark. But placing it at $50, the States have received with the immigrants not less than $444,000,000. The true value of those who flock from Germany and Ireland consists, however, in their labor, not their money. As the Consul-General points out, they are rapidly building up new territories and States in the West.

An uncommonly high tide was predicted along the Irish coast on the 28th of September, and the prediction proved true. The inhabitants of the villages along the mouths of the Shannon and Fergus from adjacent hills watched the water rising. Whole tracts were covered, but the prediction forestalled loss of life, and saved much property.

The Duke of Leinster.

[From the Shamrock, Oct. 17.]

After some days of severe illness, Augustus Frederick Fitzgerald, third Duke of Leinster, died at his residence, Carton, about mid-day on Saturday. The deceased nobleman, who was at once Premier Duke, Marquess, and Earl of Ireland, was born on the 21st of August, 1791; he was therefore entering on his 84th year. When his father, the second Duke, died in the year 1704, he succeeded to the family title and estates at the early age of thirteen. He was married in 1818 to Lady Charlotte Augusta Stanhope, third daughter of the Earl of Harrington. He was the third who bore the highest title of nobility, the Dukedom being created in 1766. At the last Exhibition in Dublin a large space of the great picture gallery was occupied by noble lords and stately dames of the lineage of the proud Kildares. There looked out from the canvas a long line of Fitzgeralds, marking out successive generations through seven hundred years. The visitor was lost in contemplating the fates and fortunes of these heroic men. Some had marched proudly to Tower Hill—some had been driven into exile, many had been attainted, more than one had withstood the power of England—all loved Ireland. In early life the Duke took a prominent part in the public concerns. When the great question of Emancipation was before the country, he was among the foremost to throw the weight of his rank and personal influence into the balance.

The high reputation which the Duke had as a man acquainted with affairs in Ireland led to his being early consulted regarding the important subject of Irish Education. His Grace embraced the scheme with all his heart, and was for many years identified with the action taken by the National Board. Of late years the Duke came prominently before the public in connection with the leases given to his tenants. It is not necessary to refer just now to that unpleasant subject.

The ancient family of the Fitzgeralds can trace its history in Britain back to the eleventh century, when Dominus Otho landed from Normandy and speedily became the favorite of Edward the Confessor. The stranger from Normandy quickly acquired vast possessions in England, and the marriage of his son, Walter, to Gladys, the daughter of the Prince of North Wales, served further to establish the fortunes of the family. A grandson of Walter, Maurice Fitzgerald, was the patriarch of the Irish Geraldines. Maurice died at Wexford in 1177, and was buried in the abbey outside the walls of that town. A grandson of this man, and a namesake too, was distinguished for his piety; he introduced two orders of the Franciscans and the Dominicans into Ireland, and he also built the fine old Franciscan abbey at Youghal, the greater part of which still remains to testify to the charity of the pious Geraldine. His father was the first who bore the title of Baron Offaly, a designation which the family still bears.

The life of John FitzThomas Fitzgerald, sixth Baron Offaly, is full of many incidents which would form a fitting subject for an interesting romance. His miraculous preservation from fire, when an infant, has given to the family the subject of its heraldic emblems. The castle of Woodstock took fire, and in the hurry the child was forgotten. The ruins were searched, but in vain. At last a cry was heard in one of the towers, and on the retainers looking up, the tame monkey, which had broken its chain, was seen clutching the infant in its arms, and perched in a place of safety. The Earl appropriately adopted a monkey as his crest, with a plain collar, to which a piece of chain was attached; and from this incident his descendants chose the motto, "Non immemor beneficii." The next scion of the house who calls for special notice was Gerald, the eighth, better known as "the great" Earl. On his accession to the peerage he was appointed Lord-Deputy to the Duke of York; but he afterwards espoused the cause of the Pretender, Simnel, and assisted at his coronation in Christ Church, in the year 1487. After the defeat of Simnel, at Stoke, the great Earl was clever enough to make his peace with the King, who magnanimously forgave him, and to whom Gerald devoted the hearty service of the remainder of his life.

The misfortunes of the family began with the son of the great Earl, who is known as Gerolt Oge. This noble succeeded his father as Lord-Deputy of Ireland; but, owing to the great extent of his possessions in Ireland, the Government looked upon him with suspicion. He was placed in the awkward position of being "English to the Irish," and in certain degrees, "Irish to the English." He lost the confidence of Henry VIII., and the enmity of Wolsey nearly cost him his life. He was deprived of the office of Lord Deputy, and, after a series of changes in fortune, he was at last committed to the Tower. Before leaving Ireland, he appointed his son Thomas, Lord-Deputy, and the life of this nobleman, who was called "Silken Thomas," from the fringe on the helmets of his followers, is well known in Irish history. Born to affluence and prosperity, beginning life in a position of honor, spending the early years of his manhood in open revolt, at the age of twenty-four he was committed to the Tower, and after enduring every kind of indignity and abuse he was cruelly beheaded by Henry VIII., who had given a promise, sealed by the holy sacrament, to extend to him a full pardon. The title now descended to Thomas's half-brother, Gerald, who was then a minor, but whose guardians resisted all overtures from the Government to regain the favor of such an important family. He retired to the Continent, where he was warmly received, and at length he went to Rome, where his kinsman, Cardinal Pole, caused him to be educated. Returning to England, he visited a ball one evening, and fell in love with his future wife, Mabel, daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, through whose influence the Irish estates were restored to him. The titles were not given back to the family until the reign of Mary.

The subsequent history of this illustrious house is not without incident and adventure. The line of succession has been often broken by failure of issue and premature death. The family of the Fitzgeralds is one of the most illustrious in the world; it has such a history as few can boast of, and it is connected in various ways with many other distinguished houses.

IT is unpleasant to learn, as we do from Andrew Jackson Davis, that in "Summer Land," which is "about 65,000,000,000 miles from the planet Earth," there is the "City of Spring Garden," where there are theatres, hotels, three daily newspapers, and all the other things that go to make up a city. There is a Congress, of which Tom Paine is presiding officer. Marriages take place there among the spirits. Thus are our early traditions ruthlessly dissipated.

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the NATIONALIST, each customer may rest assured of courteous treatment and good value:

AMUSEMENTS.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.

AUCTIONEERS.
M. L. King, 537 California st., and 19 Fourth st.

ALE AND PORTER.
Edw. C. Slorah, 708 Sansome, near Jackson st.

BOOKS & STATIONERS.
H. S. Crocker, cor Sacramento and Sansome sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 123 Fourth, corner Minna street.
Nolan Bros, 11 Third street.
A. McNamara, 12 Fifth street.
California Association, 19 Third street.

BANKING.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

BRASS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.

CUTLERY.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO:
B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.
S. Van Praag, 30 Montgomery st.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
J O'Connor, 59 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

CONFECTIONERS.
Pellet & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.
Huston & Probasco, 122 Kearny st.

DRY GOODS.
John C Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.
E. Supple, 838 Market st.
Gleeson & Fell, Market st, between 5th and 6th.

DENTISTS.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

FLOURING MILLS, &c.
John Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
P Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Harrigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.
John A. Lennon, 313 Clay street.
Toner & Horgan, Stalls 13 & 14 Grand Central Market.

HATTERS.
Fernandez & Aguirre, 329 Montgomery st.

HORSE SHOERS.
Donohue & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.
J. Dunne 317 Market st.

HAIR-DRESSING.
Miss Norah Sullivan 300 Kearny st.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Front street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, near Third.
Golden Eagle Hotel, 402, 404 and 406 Broadway street.
Central Hotel, 814 and 816 Sansome street.
New Franklin House, 321 Pacific street.
Broadway Hotel, 212 Broadway.
Western Hotel, 214 and 216 Broadway.

LAW.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.
M Cooney, Room No. 7 Court Block, and 636 Clay st.
John Burke Phillipps, Dunbar Alley, rear City Hall.
A. M. Heslep, S. E. cor Montgomery and Clay.
J. F. Sullivan, 637 Kearny st.
W. H. Aikin, Soldiers' War Claim Agency, 34 Montgomery st.

LIVERY STABLES.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.
David Kanary, 332 Bush st.

MEDICAL.
Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 852 Folsom Street.
Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento st, cor Leidesdorff.
Mrs. A. B. Barter, 406 Post st.

MERCHANT TAILORS.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
M Short, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.
Kenny & Sheahan, 24 Third st.
P. S. Molony, 218 Bush st.

MIRRORS, PICTURES, &c.
D Drady, 243 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom.
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.
Lafayette Brewery, 725 Second street.
Alameda Carriage Factory, cor. Santa Clara and St. Mary sts, San Jose.
South Park Market, 432 Third st.
P. S. Malone, Official Short-hand Reporter, Room 10 Knox Block, San Jose.
John Ward, Asphaltum Roofer, S. W. cor Third and Stevenson sts.
Mark Bradley, American Bakery, St. Soha's street, San Jose.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.
H C Blake, 333 Montgomery street.

POWDER.
Giant Powder, 210 Front street.

PRINTING HOUSES.
John H Carmany & Co, 409 Washington street.
Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street.

REAL ESTATE.
Levy & Levitzky, 306 Montgomery st.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
J. M. Bryan, 130 3d street.

UNDERTAKERS.
James McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.
Thomas Golden, 917 Market st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J Tannian, 24 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street.
Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.
J H Dougherty, 515 California street.
Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.
Celtic Club House, T F Baines, 1022 Market street.
Thomas Callan, S. E. cor. Merchant and Montgomery.
M. Warde & Co, 303 Battery st.
John Kenny, 515 Front st.
Lyman Rafferty & Co, 416 Battery st.
John C. Morrison, Jr, 316 Sacramento st. and 321 Commercial st.
J. J. McDonald, 1151 Market st, and N. W. corner Sansome and Merchant sts.
P. J. McMahon, Nevada Saloon, 236 Montgomery st.
Richards & Harrison, 314 and 316 Battery sts.
Henry Brader, 621 Sansome st.
M J Ryan, 468 Seventh street, Oakland, Cal.
Thos O Neil, S E cor Washington and Seventh streets, Oakland, Cal.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Z. H. Cunningham, 654, 654 and 658 Howard street.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TIERNAN—Information wanted of PATRICK and ANNE TIERNAN, who left Drogheda, Ireland, when five and six years old. Patrick lived with the Monks, New Orleans, in 1853, and Anne boarded with a lady, a native of Dublin, in New Orleans, in 1852. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received at the office of this paper. [New Orleans papers please copy.]

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JOHN KAVANAGH,
MERCHANT-TAILOR,
No. 15 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET (Grand Hote
CLOTHING TO ORDER FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys.
A Special feature is the Designing and Fabrication of Fine Suits for Boys, in a style of unsurpassable elegance.
[fe14tf]

Our showroom has become our pleasure;
Our gents we choose to take their measure.

KENNY & SHEAHAN,
Merchant Tailors,
No. 24 THIRD ST.
—ARE—
Prepared to Manufacture Gentlemen's Garments in the Latest Styles at the Lowest Rates.
"We purchase largely, and make as well.
For cash alone we buy and sell.
au11tf

P. S. MOLONY,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
218 BUSH STREET,
Mercantile Library Building.
jy 18 tf

PRINTING HOUSES.

P. J. THOMAS. } FRANK MAHON.
THEO. KULL. } WM. M. HINTON.
Cosmopolitan Printing Company.
No. 505 CLAY STREET,
N. W. corner Clay and Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Printing of Every Description Neatly and Cheaply done.
Billheads.....$3 to $4 per 1000.
Cards.....$2 50 and Upwards.
mh9-tf

JOHN H. CARMANY & CO.,
BOOK, NEWSPAPER AND
Job Printers.
409 Washington Street,
Opposite Post Office.....SAN FRANCISCO
Are the Publishers of the following Periodicals:
"COMMERCIAL HERALD,"
The only Commercial and Financial Weekly on the Coast
$9 00 per Year.
"OVERLAND MONTHLY."
The only Literary Magazine published on the Coast
$4 00 per Year.
"THE CALIFORNIA HORTICULTURIST AND FLORAL MAGAZINE."
Published Monthly.....$2 50 per Year.
"MARKET REVIEW."
In Letter-Sheet Form for merchants; published weekly
$5 00 per Year.
"THE DIAL."
The only Sabbath School paper on the Pacific Coast published Semi-Monthly.....25 Cents per Year.
We do all the work of the PACIFIC NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING CO., embracing some Twenty-five weekly papers.
OUR PRESSWORK is acknowledged to be the best in the city. ap12-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.
BETHESDA
MINERAL SPRING WATER
Of Waukesha, Wis.
A MIRACULOUS CURE.—SNATCHED FROM THE grave by the use of Bethesda Water alone. Read the following from P. LINNEHAN, a member of the St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, who was given up to die:
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21, 1871.
MESSRS. DUNBAR & HENDRY, 230 Sutter street, city—Dear Sirs: Allow me to give you the facts in regard to my miraculous cure of Bright's disease and dropsy, from drinking Bethesda Water. Some three months before commencing the use of Bethesda Water I was taken ill, confined to my bed with Bright's disease of the kidneys and dropsy. I continued to grow from bad to worse, until finally my physicians told me point-blank they could do nothing for me, at the same time stating I could not live over three or four days, as it was the worst case of dropsy and Bright's disease they had ever seen, and so reported the case to the Society. I accidently heard the next day, through a friend, of a gentleman who was cured of Bright's disease from drinking Bethesda Water. I immediately sent my daughter to your office to get some, which she did, and I commenced drinking it at once. At the end of the first week I was a little better; but at the end of the second week I had improved so much as to be able to dress myself, and went out and got shaved—it being the first time I had been out for over three months. Have improved every day since, until now I feel that my health is restored.—Most gratefully, yours, F. LINNEHAN, 211 Tehama street. sep19tf

WM. J. BLYTHE,

Band Master 3d Irish Regiment, N. G. C
RESIDENCE—283 Stevenson street.—PLACE OF BUSINESS—At P. J. Tannian's, cor. Stevenson and Third Sts. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
[mh21-tf]

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
THIS CELEBRATED AND MOST DELICIOUS OLD mellow spirit is the very CREAM of IRISH WHISKIES, in quality unrivalled, perfectly pure, and more wholesome than the finest Cognac Brandy. Note the Red Seal, Pink Label, and the Cork branded "KINAHAN'S LL WHISKEY."
Just Received, ex Niagara, from London:
10 QUARTER CASKS,
50 CASES.
For Sale in Bond or Duty Paid by
RICHARDS & HARRISON.
sep19tf

JAMES MAGUIRE,
METAL ROOFER AND MANUFACTURER
OF
GALVANIZED IRON CHIMNEYS, GUTTERS, LEADERS Etc., 1128 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Central Market, San Francisco. Asphaltum Roofs Repaired and warranted.
JOBBING PROMPTLY EXECUTED. oc10tf

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

IMPORTED CIGARS,
Of the Best Brands, and at most Reasonable Prices, can always be had at the
Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand.
A Fine Assortment of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco always on hand. no29tf
M. BURKE.

S. A. GORDON. M. BURKE.
Market street Cigar Store,
GORDON & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
843 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO
fl4tf

B. C. DUFFY,

CIGAR
Manufacturer.
No. 950 Market Street,
Corner of Powell
SAN RANCISCO.
We employ none but white help.
fe1-tf

S. VAN PRAAG,
Dealer in Imported
Cigars and Tobacco,
No. 30 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Opposite Lick House, San Francisco.
CIGARS BY BOX AT JOBBING RATES. je13 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETER FERNANDEZ. PETER AGUIRRE.
FERNANDEZ & AGUIRRE
Fashionable Hatters,
No. 329 Kearney St., bet. Pine and Bush,
San Francisco.
Hats Made to Order and Renovated.
jy25tf

GIANT POWDER.
To the Miners and others. You will save fifty per cent by using the GIANT POWDER exclusively.
Giant Powder No. 2,
is superior to any other blasting material for bank blasting, Coal Mines, and all medium hard rock.
PRICE—Fifty cents per pound.
BANDMAN, NIELSON, & Co., Gen. Agents.
No. 210 Front street, San Francisco. jy4-tf

Furniture Wanted.
KING WANTS, THIS WEEK, $10,000 WORTH OF SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, to fill country orders; also, Grocery Stores and Saloons bought.
M. L. KING,
sep12tf 527 California and 19 Fourth st.

ROBERT S. REARDON,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
AMERICAN MEATS,
HAS REMOVED FROM STALL 70 CENTRE MARket to Stall 70 Metropolitan Market, Butter street entrance. sept5-4m

HUSTON & PROBASCO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure Home-Made Candies,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FINE CONFECTIONERY.
122 Kearny street, SAN FRANCISCO.
sept5tf

Pellet & Fischer,
(Successor to R. LEHMAN & Co.)
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS
No. 403 Davis Street, between Washington and Jackson San Francisco. Manufacture all kinds of Candies from the Best Materials, and will sell at least as low as any other House in the trade. ☞ Goods warranted to keep in any climate. Country orders promptly attended to.—Dealers supplied on liberal terms. Also a large assortment of nuts. jy5tf

LEVY & LEVITZKY,
Real Estate and Loan Agents,
306 MONTGOMERY STREET.
PARTIES HAVING IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED property, and desirous to sell the same, will find ready purchasers at fair prices by leaving it at our office. Loans on Real Estate made at the lowest market rate; full charge taken of Real Estate for parties at reasonable commission; rent collected and taxes paid. Give us a call. LEVY & LEVITZKY,
sep12-1y 306 Montgomery st.

F. CUNNINGHAM,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
207 CLAY STREET, near Montgomery, San Francisco. City Property and Farms Bought and Sold. Loans Negotiated at Low Rates. Property in the City or Country for Sale or Exchanged. oc10tf

WM. P. HUMPHREYS,
City and County Surveyor,
WASHINGTON STREET,
bet. Kearney and Montgomery.
oc10tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. M. BRYAN,
—IMPORTER OF—
Stoves, Ranges and Kitchen Utensils,
No. 130 Third Street,
Between Mission and Howard, SAN FRANCISCO.
MANUFACTURER OF ARTESIAN WELL PIPES, Etc.
Plumbing and Job Work all kinds done in the best possible manner. Particular attention paid to Connecting Stoves and Ranges with Hot Water Boilers.
mh7tf

G. W. BRIGGS,
DEALER IN
STOVES, TIN, IRON AND COPPER WARE,
23 Montgomery Avenue.
Repairing Neatly Done at Short Notice. oc24tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland it enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
THOS. QUINN,.....Pino, Placer Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SARSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co
DANIEL HARLEY.....Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev
JOHN L. REIDY.....Merced City, Merced Co
DANIAL F. HAYES.....Denver, Colorado.
F. M. CARROLL.....San Diego
J. A. MULDOWNEY.....Stockton
JAMES McGOVERN.....Gilroy

THE office of the IRISH NATIONALIST has been removed to 423 Washington street, near Sansome, Rooms 3 and 4.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feelings, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

THE subscription price of the IRISH NATIONALIST to city subscribers, is 40 cents per month.

MR. DENNIS GRIFFIN will act as our agent in Fort Jones, Siskiyou county.

Mr. J. A. Muldowney is our authorized agent in Stockton and San Joaquin County. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements for the IRISH NATIONALIST, and receipt for the same.

Mr. James McGovern is agent for the IRISH NATIONALIST in Gilroy and vicinity. He is authrized to receive subscriptions and advertisements, and receipt for the same.

☞ Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

The County Court Judgeship.

The appointment by Governor-Senator Booth—a Republican—of Selden S. Wright—a life-long Democrat, and a peace Democrat at that—despite the unanimous wish of the San Francisco Bar, that ex-District Attorney D. J. Murphy—a Republican—elected on the same ticket and at the same time as the Governor—should fill the position. We do not question the ability of the present incumbent, neither can that of Mr. D. J. Murphy be questioned. As District Attorney, he made a proud record for himself. He certainly deserved different treatment at the hands of Governor Booth. We suspect that his name, being an Irish and honorable one, has something to do with the decision of the Governor. We hope our countrymen will bear this in mind. We will refer to this matter again.

THE IRISH VOTE.

The result of the recent elections in the Eastern States has naturally awakened a lively feeling of satisfaction among the Democratic party; and the triumph of the Democratic ticket is in no small measure due to the preponderance of the Irish vote which was cast in that scale. The party are triumphant. How have the individual components of that party fared? Look over the Democratic tickets of the several States which have been brought out triumphantly at the head of the poll. How many Irish names are to be found on them? How many who are seriously, and apart from electioneering purposes, friendly to the Irish? The wire-pullers have done their work; the demagogue politicians have performed their part well, and where are we? It is not sufficient for the Irish to vote the party ticket; that is not their whole political duty. They owe a duty to their countrymen all over the world, and more especially to their countrymen in America, which indiscriminate support will never perform. It is impossible for the best friends of the Irish people to deny; nay, it is their best friends who will be least disposed to deny, that they do not occupy the position, socially or politically, in this country to which they are properly entitled. We still see the stuffed Irishman of the drama insulting our race, at intervals, from every stage; we still see the distorted representation of the Celt, grinning at us from the exaggerated cartoons of the comic press, yet the Irish vote is earnestly courted at election times, and the Irishman is, for election day only, the recipient of the most flattering attention from the political leaders.

This change is susceptible of only one interpretation. The Democratic politician is convinced by experience that he can, by a little well-timed cajolery, command the Irish vote at any moment, and that it is a needless waste of time to attempt to preserve the good feeling at such times engendered. The Germans must be conciliated by sustained respect, by a suitable representation on the ticket they are called on to vote. Not so with the Irish—anything will do for them. Their vote is a sure card that can be played at any time. Now how long do Irishmen mean to endure this? How long will they consent to be made the tools of party to the utter sacrifice of those rights to which their citizenship entitles them? Just so long as they blindly vote any ticket that is put before them, because it is supported by a certain party, and as long as they refuse to exercise the clear judgment and excellent common sense with which nature has so liberally endowed them. We are aware that in ventilating these (politically viewed) unorthodox views we are laying ourselves open to a charge of know-nothingism from the press that advocates the interests of certain parties, but we are perfectly willing, in the discharge of such an obvious duty, to incur the charge of any "ism" such papers or such parties please. It is useless to urge that the Irish have found an asylum in this land, which received them when forced by intolerable tyranny from their native country. We have earned our asylum, as we have earned our franchise by our services to our adopted country, and by becoming peaceful, valuable and law-abiding citizens of this great Republic. However, a new era is at last dawning, though the full light of its day is not yet broken upon us. Irishmen are beginning to appreciate the anomalous position which they occupy in American politics—the position of a power without reason, driven like a mighty steam engine to do the work of men whom they could crush or dictate to did they but exercise their own volition. More especially are Irishmen in this city waking to the sense of the unworthiness, the incongruity of their position. Our city has taken, and will preserve the lead in this reform, and will show at the first opportunity, a devoted adherence, not to Democrats, not to Republicans, but to the simple principles of liberty, which allow to every free-born citizen the privilege of using his franchise, in so far as is admitted by the Constitution of the United States, in such a manner as seems to himself most calculated to secure his race, here and elsewhere, an equal and just recognition.

AN IRISH NAVY.

A writer in a recent issue of our contemporary the *Irish World* recommends that a portion of all money raised for the Irish National cause be set apart to create a fund for the purpose of acquiring vessels to be used as privateers against English commerce, in the next struggle for our National Independence. This is a suggestion worthy of serious attention. As long as the British fleet is at liberty to concentrate anything like its full strength on the Irish Coast the chances of successful revolution are diminished in a very great degree, for a blockade of the coast would seriously obstruct the importation of arms and material necessary to carry the contest to a successful issue. The presence of a few well-armed "Alabamas" would make the concentration of the British fleet an impossibility, and acting in concert they would be enabled to menace and levy contributions on the smaller outlaying English possessions.

There is one circumstance, however, that renders the employment of Irish cruisers at the commencement of our struggle a matter of extreme difficulty, if at all possible, and that is that, aside from the risk of fitting out such vessels in United States ports in the face of the neutrality laws of this country, they would be when at sea, according to maritime law, merely pirates, inasmuch as the Law of Nations does not allow any vessel to commit overt acts of war on the high sea, except she has been commissioned by a *de facto* government, recognized as such by some other power. Of course it is quite possible that we would obtain the necessary recognition from some friendly power, but it would be utterly preposterous to expect such recognition until we had an army in the field, for no government would recognize a mere *emeute* as a revolution.

Although, therefore, we consider that the formation of an army is of more importance than the construction of a navy, and that arming and organizing our people at home and abroad should be our chief aim, still we are of opinion that the building of "Alabamas" is a step of no inconsiderable importance in any Irish revolutionary movement.

DISRAELIE'S VISIT.

The Irish Press appears to have been very much and very unecessarily exercised about Mr. Disraeli's promised visit to Ireland, and to have been proportionably downcast at his failure to carry out his announced intentions. So far as the toadying monarchical press is concerned this despondency was natural and to be expected, but from the National journals we would have looked for a more independent tone. Of what possible benefit can a royal or ministerial visit be to Ireland? Will it repeal a single enactment of the iniquitous legislation which is still oppressing the country? Will it have any tendency to hasten the day of its liberation? Will it even release those men who are still languishing in prison for "crimes" committed against the British Government in defence of liberty? Scarcely, we should imagine. Yet it is hardly possible that it is from motives of affection, esteem, or respect that the visit of the Conservative premier was so anxiously looked for. Mr. Disraeli entered on his office with loud denunciations of his predecessor's policy; he said that the Coercion laws were unnecessary, and being unnecessary were iniquitous; he almost pledged himself to the release of the Political Prisoners. Yet no sooner did the result of the elections place him in an assured position, and at the same time in a position to redeem his promises, than he tacitly indorsed all the acts of Mr. Gladstone's Irish administration by continuing the Coercion laws, and refusing to liberate the Fenian prisoners. It is utterly unworthy of a nation like Ireland, whose attitude has usually been dignified even in the midst of misfortune, to raise a cry of welcome for the executive tyrant, and indulge in unseemly despondency when he disappointed the flunkyism that was ready to bid him hail. There has been nothing in Mr. Disraeli's conduct to endear him to the Irish people, there has been much to produce the contrary effect. We should have fancied that his presence or absence, unattended by any practical results in the way of ameliorated legislation, would have been a matter of the most supreme indifference to the Irish people.

Correspondence.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 11th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist:

SIR—The great feature of your last week's issue was decidedly the eloquent lecture delivered by Mr. Manning. I do not think I overstep the bounds of truth when I say that it was read with universal interest, and wide endorsement. The lecturer, with a candid patriotism which did him credit, put his country first and everything else afterwards. Yet, though he fearlessly denounced the backwardness of too many of our clergy in national matters, it is evident that he is not an irreligious man; he merely refuses to consider religion incompatible with freedom of sentiment and love of country. The review of Irish history is masterly in the extreme, and from the perusal of that lecture it is impossible to rise without heightened and quickened feelings of nationality and patriotism; and, though the discourse is rather a retrospect than a prospect, it cannot fail to inspire the most desponding with well-founded hopes of eventual independence. We learn from the eloquent lecturer circumstantially, what we already knew generally, that the spark of patriotism is burning undimmed in Irish hearts in distant New Zealand, and the islands of the Pacific. We have brave hearts true to the old cause throughout the world, and it will go hard if we do not make it successful at last. The power that has enslaved us for centuries has long since reached its zenith; it is now declining, and its downfall will be accelerated by that very means it has taken for its own support—the atrocious tyranny exercised towards Ireland. The time must come, and come speedily. I shall be glad when circumstances put it in my power to give something better than good wishes to the good cause.

RUSTICUS.

BELFAST, October 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist:

SIR—Many and galling are the insults which Ireland receives from the country with which she is so unequally and unwillingly yoked, but it is not every week she has the opportunity of turning the other cheek, according to the apostolic precept, when smitten on one. Such, however, was her fate or her fortune last week. She received, within three days, a buffet from the leader of the Tories and a buffet from the loader of the Whigs. It was announced, not long ago, that for the first time in the course of her history this "integral portion of the United Kingdom" was to be visited by the Prime Minister during his tenure of office, that Mr. Disraeli was actually going to condescend to honor, by a brief peregrination, the "natural breakwater" which so long has protected the English ports, and supplied a *corpus vile* for English experimental legislation. Under these circumstances even the national forces joined in a chorus of welcome which savored more of Irish hospitality than of Irish patriotism. A report, too, was propagated that a sugar plum was in store for Hibernia, if she was quiet and clapped the premier well, in the shape of the release of the remaining political prisoners. Articles laudatory of the first minister's magnanimity filled the columns of the London papers, and aldermanic banquets and Tory demonstrations were in forward course of incubation when—lo! Mr. Disraeli announces one fine morning, in the *Times*, that he has caught cold—would be positively unable to harangue us with the effective buncomb which goes down with the House of Commons, all but the Home Rule members, and bids fair to mollify even them, sometimes. Now there are physical ailments and social ailments, if any one is invited to a disagreeable entertainment, and, it seems, political ailments. Mr. Disraeli, forsooth, has got a bronchial affection, and so finds it impossible to have the pleasure of visiting Miss Hibernia for three months of vacation; but suppose the House of Commons sitting, does anyone imagine a cold would prove sufficient impediment to gag the voluble flow of Mr. Disraeli's oratory for a third of the session? No; either Ireland was not, after all, worth the disturbance of prime ministerial repose, or a dread of the too outspoken accents of Irish disaffection, and the too patent marks of English malversation scared the supreme ruler from closer intimacy with the Emerald Isle. If, on the side of the Tories an affront has been offered to our national pride, on that of the Liberals no less grievous an insult has been dealt to our national religion. Mr. Gladstone was, like all other British statesmen, most anxious to possess the Irish vote in the House of Commons; in fact, it kept him in power, and its desertion was contemporaneous with his downfall. During the period of its subserviency his professions of friendship and liberality towards the Catholics of Ireland were profuse—so profuse, indeed, as to earn for him the reputation of Jesuit-in-disguise and other soubriquets of fanaticism from the No-Popery party; but now, when he has nothing to hope or fear from Catholic votes, a change comes over the spirit of his dream. To this month's *Contemporary Review* Mr. Gladstone must needs contribute an article on Ritualism as a bid for the venal vote of English bigots, in which he endeavors to reinstate himself in their confidence by copious abuse of Catholicism. He writes of a supposed attempt to convert England to the Catholic faith: "At no time since the bloody reign of Mary has such a scheme been possible. But if it had been possible, during the seventeenth or eighteenth centuries, it would still have become impossible in the nineteenth, when Rome has substituted for the proud boast of *semper eadem* a policy of violence and change of faith; when she has paraded and furbished anew every rusty tool she was fondly thought to have disused; when no one can become her convert without renouncing his moral and mental freedom, and placing his civil loyalty and duty at the mercy of another; and when she has equally repudiated modern thought and ancient history." Such is the position of Ireland. Within a single week one premier, on account of a trifling "bronchial affection," turns his back contemptuously on the welcome her generosity had prepared for him; another, who for six years fawned upon her clergy and made a cat's paw of her representation, vilifies, in the most scurrilous phraseology, her national religion. Is it not time for her to learn to scorn the treacherous advances of her betrayer, as even more fatal than his open hostility?

Within the last few days there have come to hand extracts from the journal kept by the Shah of Persia during his visit to England last year. Some of his jottings are, as may be supposed, rather amusing. The fact of sitting on a chair seems to be a somewhat momentous event in the career of an Asiatic potentate, for he fails not to make a note of each performance on his part of the feat. He comments favorably on the physique and features of his British acquaintances, particularly the ladies, not a few of whom will find themselves immortalized in his pages—indeed, he appears to have a remarkably sharp eye for female beauty. The English army he greatly admires, the cavalry most of all, but thinks it small, as he well may, in comparison with the myriads of the continental hosts. His oriental majesty is something of an epicure, recording accurately whenever he was treated to what he considered a good dinner, and especially alive to the delicacies of desert—price occupying no inconsiderable part in his estimate, as he states that some grapes of which he partook on the royal yacht cost two francs the bunch. His account of English politics is extremely lucid. He thinks, "It is necessary to explain what Whig is. All the ministers of the English Government are divided into two parts. The party which is now in office is that of the Whigs; at their head are Lord Gladstone as Prime Minister, and Lord Granville as Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other ministers. The other party, which thinks contrary to the former, is called Tory. At its head are Disraeli and Lord Derby and others. Whenever the former party gets removed from office all the ministers and others are replaced by others of the second party." But perhaps the Shah's most amusing observation is *apropos* of the police and the street musicians. These are, we are told, the English beggars who play instead of asking alms, and if you want to get rid of them you must either give them money or hand them over to a policeman. The latter is the more effectual plan, for they are pretty sure to be abusive to the constable, and "any one who is insolent to a policeman is immediately taken off and executed." Had his majesty's visit extended as far as Ireland his remark might nt have been so far astray.

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

OUR DUBLIN LETTER.

DUBLIN, October 10th, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—I intend, in this letter, to give you a history of the secession of P. J. Smyth, M.P from the Home Rule party, and the exact state of things between them. I offer no opinion as to the abstract merits of the dispute, but I wish to put the exact and incontrovertible facts before you, and then let each man form his own opinion. In May, 1870, the present Home Rule movement originated with some twenty gentlemen who met privately in the Bilton Hotel, in this town, and on the 26th of the same month a committee was formed of which P. J. Smyth was a member. I now quote from a published statement which has never been contradicted:

"He (Mr. Smyth) was neither absent nor inactive (on the committee). On the 9th June we find him getting the name of Sir W. Wilde added to the committee which was framing principles on which the national movement was to be advocated. And what principles were these? Federal Home Rule. Here is paragraph 7 of the circular *unanimously* recommended by that committee:

'We came to the conclusion that this' (restoration of Irish rights) 'could be accomplished without any interference with the integrity or unity of the empire, by adopting *a Federal arrangement.*'

This was the first deliberate promulgation of the Federal scheme in connection with the present Home Rule movement, and it was *unanimously* recommended *by Mr. P. J. Smyth and colleagues!*

On 14th March, 1871, Mr. Smyth attended the council of which he was a member, and then and there he and colleagues decided and agreed, unanimously, to circulate through Ireland an address which the committee above referred to had unanimously recommended. What say that address:

'We have resolved to accompany this with a proposal of such a Federal union between the three portions of the United Kingdom as may combine them into one great imperial state.'

This was the 'proposal' of Mr. P. J. Smyth and colleagues on the sub-committee, *unanimously* agreed to! Thus we find that one of the parents of the proposal, was the identical gentleman who, the other day, while denouncing this same 'Federal arrangement' as 'ruinous,' 'degrading,' and 'dishonorable,' pretended he was never in favor of but always opposed to it!

"Accordingly the association, on the recommendation of Mr. Smyth and the other gentlemen, and after serious deliberation, adopted the Federal scheme of Repeal or Home Rule. On the faith of this programme they appealed to the country. On the faith of this programme they were joined by Catholics, Protestants, and Dissenters, by peasant and by peers, by Conservatives and Liberals, by advanced Nationalists and simple Repealers. It embodies the solid substance of the national demand, and, by a few wise modifications or adjustments, presented a scheme which honest and patriotic Irishmen of *all* these hues and parties felt they could honorably adopt.

"The principles of the Association were taken up and endorsed in every corner of the island; and even our countrymen in England voluntarily formed a powerful 'Confederation' to advance and sustain them! All this time what was Mr. Smyth doing? Was he publicly inveighing against Federal Home Rule as 'dishonor' or 'disgrace'? Nothing of the kind. Quite the contrary. He was carrying Federal resolutions, and moving Federal addresses or participating in Federal meetings. On the 14th March, 1871, a letter was received by the Council from the Town Commissioners of Carrickmacross, conveying, by order of that body, a resolution in support of the Association. *Mr. P. J. Smith* moved and carried the following resolution:

'Resolved—That our Secretary be requested to convey to the Chairman of the Town Commissioners of Carrickmacross the best thanks of this Council for the patriotic action of their body in sustaining the principles and policy of the Home Government Association.'

"What were those 'principles and policy' which Mr. Smyth *thanked* the Town Commissioners for sustaining? Here they are, copied from Mr. Smyth's card of membership:

'I.—This association is formed for the purpose of obtaining for Ireland the right of self-government by means of a national parliament.

II.—It is hereby declared, as the essential principle of this association, that the objects, and THE ONLY OBJECTS, contemplated by its organization, are:

To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing its own affairs, by a parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of her Majesty the Sovereign, and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland:

To secure for that parliament, under a Federal arrangement, the right of legislating for, and regulating, all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland; and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the Imperial expenditure:

To leave an imperial parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the imperial crown and government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the crown, the relations of the united empire with foreign states, and all matters appertaining to the defence and the stability of the empire at large.

To attain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries, without any interference with the prerogatives of the crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the constitution.'

For at length the Home Rule conference of November, 1873, was convened by a requisition containing 25,000 names. The following were the terms of this requisition:

"We, the undersigned, feel bound to declare our conviction that it is necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and would be conducive to the strength and stability of the United Kingdom, that the right of domestic legislation on all Irish affairs should be restored to our country; and that it is desirable that Irishmen should unite to obtain that restoration upon the following principles:

To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs, by a parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of her Majesty, the Sovereign, and her successors, and the Lords and Commons of Ireland:

To secure for that parliament, under a Federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the imperial expenditure:

To leave to an imperial parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the imperial crown and government, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the crown, the relations of the united empire with foreign states, and all matters appertaining to the defence and the stability of the empire at large.

To obtain such an adjustment of the relations between the two countries without any interference with the prerogatives of the crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the constitution.

And we hereby invite a conference to be held in the month of November next, at such time and place as may be found generally most convenient, of all those who are favorable to the above principles, to consider the best and most expedient means of carrying them into practical effect.'

"And on whose motion were these approved of as the terms of the great requisition? On the motion of Mr. P. J. Smyth!"

Conference Committee, 17th September, 1873.

Moved by Mr. P. J. Smyth, M.P., seconded by J. O. Blunden, Esq.:

"Resolved—That the circular and requisition now submitted be approved of."

Carried unanimously.

The Conference was held and was a great success.

Mr. Smyth—who, though, as we have seen, steeped to the lips in Federalism, was always "backing and filling," as sailors say; in fact playing the double game, according as his jealous freaks moved him—went into the Conference in a pout; but he saw it such a gigantic success that he went ahead and huzzaed for Federalism. To be sure he said he would "prefer Repeal." Prefer *Repeal!* Why, there were men there who would prefer separation; yes, who had spilled their blood and perilled their lives for separation; yet who, while they did not disguise their preference in the abstract, manfully and honorably accepted there and then the

choice of their country, Federal Home Rule, determined to give a trial in good faith to an effort to accomplish it as proposed. And while these men, to the present day, honestly and faithfully abide by the acceptance of the Conference resolutions, and loyally stand by the Home Rule flag, Mr. Smyth has wheeled about and proved false to his troth! No man pledged himself more solemnly at the Conference than Mr. Smyth. Here were his words:

"If it be the feeling of my countrymen—and from the expression of this conference I take it to be—that Federalism is the right thing, is the thing to win, I can only say as an Irishman I believe it to be an act of patriotic duty and of public virtue to say that I go with them."

Two months afterwards the general elections were held, and Mr. Smyth was returned M.P. for Westmeath as a Home Ruler, and in a few weeks after he turned his back on the Home Rule party. Now, I have a special reason for referring to this matter apart from the fact that the subject is intrinsically one of deep importance to the Irish race. I refer to it because Mr. Smith has endeavored to fight the battle on false grounds, because he is trying to obtain the support of the Irish Republican party. I wish to warn all friend of the I.R.B. that Mr. P. J. Smyth has always been the enemy of the believers in physical force, that he denounced the leaders of the movement in '64 and '65, that he thwarted them in every possible way. I appeal, now, with confidence through your columns, to the conductors of the *Irish People* newspaper, and I challenge contradiction of my statements. In my next week's letter I shall give extracts from the *Irish People* in support of them.

As I have alluded to the Home Rule movement I may as well give some account of the recent doings of its leaders who are just commencing the winter campaign after the long Summer vacation. A meeting for Queen's County was held in Maryborough last Sunday, which was addressed by Richard Lalor, of Tenakill; Patrick Cahill, of Castletown; Rev. Tom. O'Shea, P.P., of Comens, Mountrath; John McMahon, P.L.S.; Rev. James Sinnott, P.P., of Ralveen; John Cullen, P.L.G.; A. M. Sullivan, M.P.; Richard O'Shaughnessy, M.P.; C. H. Meldon, M.P., and others. The meeting was attended by about twelve thousand people, and was conducted with spirit and *eclat*, and dispersed with perfect good order. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, as well as two demanding tenant right and religious education:

"That as it is essentially necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland that the right of domestic legislation upon Irish affairs should be restored to our country, we demand that an Irish Parliament shall have the right under a Federal Union, to legislate for and regulate the internal affairs of Ireland, leaving the Imperial Parliament power over all Imperial questions, and the control of Imperial taxation and expenditure."

"That having already given proof of our devotion to the cause of Home Rule by the election of two pledged Home Rulers, we now publicly and solemnly renew the declaration of our determination to support the principles and policy of Federalism, as advocated by the Home Rule League, by every constitutional means in our power."

In the evening there was a banquet, at Gaze's Hotel, at which the deputation from the Home Rule League was entertained.

I think my letter is now quite long enough, and I will keep a few observations I had to make on the article—"The Duty of To-Day"—in your issue of the 19th September, till my next letter.

CELT.

ROBERT BURNS A CELT.

[Written for the IRISH NATIONALIST.]

The first book of poetry ever put into my hands was the works of Robert Burns. It was a copy of the old Kilmarnock edition; a thin, oblong volume, with stiff board covers, fully a quarter of an inch thick. That book, I think, has had more influence upon my life than all the other books put together, that I have ever read. Its strong common sense; its honest scorn of the hypocrisy, the snivel, and the cant that go to make up some people's religion; its genuine charity; the religion of humanity, and its sterling democracy, that

"With honest pride doth scorn each selfish end,"

challenged my youthful admiration, and that admiration has kept pace with the growth of my manhood. The book was given to me by a young school-mate named Reilly, who has since attained a high position in the Irish National Board of Education. His father was the school teacher of the parish, the Local Surveyor, a fine musician, served mass in the old thatched Catholic chapel of Ballanavoran, was a Freemason, and took the Dogheda *Argus*. I think his was, at that time—1835 to 1842—about the only newspaper taken in our parish. His son—my schoolmate—and I used to contribute some little poetic drivel to the "Wits' Corner" of the *Argus*. Young Reilly had written a charade or rebus in the Scotch dialect and in Burns' measure for the *Argus*. I complained that I couldn't understand it. He "honestly stole" a copy of Burns' from his father's library and sent it to me, with a reprimand for my ignorance. It wasn't a week before I had the work devoured, and could thoroughly enter into the spirit of "the Bard of Scotland."

I have often since then thought that there was nothing Scotch about Burns but the accident of his birth. In feeling and temperament he has nothing in common with the traditional "Sawney." He is a genuine Celt, not a "Cannie Scot." Even in his "Wasteful Self-Surrender," as Oliver Wendel Homes calls it, he is purely Celtic. Every instinct of his nature breathes of the fiery Celt; that is,

"Soon depressed and soon elate."

Years ago I lost that old book—the Kilmarnock copy; but I have never since been without a Burns. Still none of them have, for me, the fascination of that old one. It is now twenty-one years since I called one day at the establishment of the Harpers, Franklin Square, New York, and had them turn the house almost "upside down" to find me copy of Chambers' edition in four volumes. Twice since then I have had it rebound, the original bindings having been thumbed clean off of it.

The ancestors of Burns, it seems, were from Argyleshire, in the Highlands, and Argyleshire was a colony settled by Irish adventurers, about the second or third century. It was to them that Cumbkille and his fellow-religious went to preach Christianity in the fifth century. It was then Iona was founded, and from that day to the wars of the House of Stuart, a constant intercourse was kept up between the Celts of Ireland and the Celts of the Scottish Highlands. This connection will be found through all our history. At "Brian's battle" Malcom, King of Scots, was slain on the plains of Clontarf. The Bruces, Robert and Richard, when vanquished in their own country found a shelter in Ireland, and Robert returns from Rathlin Island, in Ulster, to conquer at Bannockburn. Richard was slain at the battle of Faughard, in the County of Louth, near Dundalk.

In volume 2, page 345 (Chambers' edition), I find the following account of the ancestors of Burns:

"The first Walter Burness is represented as having been originally named Walter Campbell. He is described as having been proprietor of a small domain in Argyleshire, called Burnhouse. It is stated that having offended his chief, by taking sides with the Stuarts at the Revolution, he was, much about the time of the noted massacre of Glenceo, obliged to abandon his native country and wander to the Lowlands as a fugitive, accompanied by his only son, Walter, then a boy. He dropped the name of Campbell, and was thenceforth known by the name of Burness, a corruption of Burnhouse, the place of his birth."

Burns' attachments were all to the Highlands, the home of the Scottish Celts. His loved and lost Mary Campbell—"Highland Mary"—was a Celt. So, too, was his "Bonny Braw' John Highland Man." His loyalty to the House of Stuart, and his scorn for the House of Guelph is as widely known as his works. In his lines written on the window pane, at the Inn of Sterling, where he says,

"The ancient Stuart line is gone,
A race outlandish fills the throne;
An idiot race to honor lost,
Who knows them best despise them most,"

his sentiments on that subject are thoroughly conveyed, and they are as "rebel" as those of any "Fenian."

And, in contrast, see with what reverence he speaks of the House of Stuart:

"My fathers that name have revered on a throne.
My fathers have fallen to right it;
Those fathers would scorn their degenerate son,
That name did he scoffingly slight it."

After the publication of Burns' second edition (by Creech), he found himself in circumstances comfortable enough to warrant him in extending the sphere of his observation by travel, and he naturally turned to the Highlands, among his Celtic kin. In the year 1787, and on this tour, he nestled several places of historic interest, of which he gives some account in a letter to his brother Gilbert.

"My farthest stretch," he says, "was ten miles beyond Irverness. * * * I crossed the Spey, and went down the stream through Strathspey, so famous in Scotch music, Badenock, etc., till I reached Grant Castle, called by the way of Cawdor, the ancient seat of Macbeth; saw the identical bed on which King Duncan is said to have been murdered. * * * I spent two days among our relations, and found our aunts Jean and Isabel still alive. * * * Came to Bannockburn, was shown the old house where James III. finished so tragically his unfortunate life. The field of Bannockburn; the hole where the glorious Bruce set his standard. Here no Scot can pass uninterested. I fancy to myself I see my gallant countrymen coming o'er the hill and down upon the plunderers of their country; the murderers of their fathers, noble revenge and just hate glowing in every vein, striding more and more eagerly as they approach the oppressive, insulting, blood-thirsty foe. I see them meet in glorious triumphant congratulation on the victorious field, exulting in their heroic, royal leader, and rescued liberty and independence."

It was during this tour that Burns was knighted by an old Highland dame—a descendant of the royal Bruce—and with the two handed Claymore of the hero of Bannockburn. To his sensitive, proud and independent spirit there was more honor in such an investiture that in all the gew-gaws that surrounded the ceremony when performed by a scion of the House of Hanover. He who could sing:

"A King can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke and a' that;
But an honest man's aboon his might,
Gude faith, he manna fa' that,"

must have cared little for the empty show of real knighthood. But the knighthood conferred by the sword of Bruce, in the hands of one his descendants, must have had an inexpressible charm for the patriotic heart of Burns. He who could have exclaimed:

"Oh! shore who poured the patriotic tide
Of blood through Wallace's undaunted heart,
That prompted him to stem tyrannic pride
Or nobly die, the second glorious past;
The patriot's God peculiarly Thou art,
His friend, inspirer, guardian and reward,"

must have been keenly alive to the promptings of patriotism. There was not much in him of that kind of Scottish patriotism that sold its King (Charles I.) to the English for a sum equivalent to about two pence a head for each man of the Scottish army. In all his sympathies, his failings, and his virtues Burns was Celtic, not Saxon.

Among the American poets I love Oliver Wendel Homes best, for that exquisitely sweet little poem of his on the centennial anniversary of Burns' birthday, where, among other pretty things, he says:

"No creature was beneath his love,
Not even angel blasted,"

alluding, doubtless, to Burns' deep humanitarianism displayed in many places, but in none more exquisitely than in his "Address to the Deil," where he says:

"Hold, old Hornie, for a wee,
And let poor damned bodies be;
I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gee
E'en to a deil,
To skelp and scand poor dogs like me,
And hear us squeal."

And what a time of it poor Burns had among the "preachers?" His biographers relate of him that the Calvinist ministers had made him so odious by their denunciations that when he went out to walk on the sidewalk in his native town "the unco good, or rigidly righteous" would crowd on to the other sidewalk, leaving him alone, as if he was an infectious leper. He got even with them, however, in his "Kirk's Alarm," in the "Holy Fair," the "Ordination," and several other poems. How graphically he describes some of those "Wolves in sheeps clothing," and not only those of his time but some of ours, and who aren't Calvinists either, in the following picture:

"How I gae mad at their grimaces,
Their sighin', cantin', grace-proud faces,
Their three-mile prayers and half-mile graces,
Their stretching conscience,
Whose greed, revenge, and pride disgraces
Worse than their nonsense."

* * * * * * * * * *

"God knows I'm not the thing I should be,
Nor am I even the thing I could be;
But twenty times I rather would be,
An Atheist clean
Than under Gospel's colors hid be
Just for a screen."

There is more real religion, more real Christianity, more real reverence of the Creator between the lids of his works than has been possessed by half the "Cantin', screwed-up, grace-proud faces" this side of Tophit and in it! His one little "Prayer in Prospect of Death," beginning:

"O! Thou unknown, almighty cause
Of all my hope and fear;
In whose dread presence 'ere an hour
Perhaps I must appear,"

has more sublimity, and conveys a grander idea of the Diety than whole tomes of their dull, sleepy, prosaic, dogmatic theology, that only "Makes confusion worse confounded." Nothing can exceed its deep religious feeling and piety.

It was "the preaching cant" that Burns was offended at, not true religion. As he says himself:

"The great Creator to revere
Must sure become the creature;
But still the preaching can't forbear;
And even the rigid feature."
The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip,
To hold the wretch in order;
But where you feel your honor grip,
Let that, aye, be your border."

The grand conceptions of his "Cotter's Saturday Night," the deep humanity of his nature, as displayed in his "Man was Made to Mourn"—and even his sympathy for the brute creation, as manifested in his "Farmer's Address to his Old Mare Maggie"—the tender pathos of his "Lines on Scaring the Water Fowl at Lough Truit"—"on Seeing the Wounded Hare Limp by Him," and "On Turning Up the Mouse with his Plough"—all, all speak of

"A heart benevolent and kind
That *most resembles God.*"

But for all that, Burns didn't believe in the "Three Mile Prayers and Half Mile Graces;" and, of course, he must be damned, according to the code of orthodoxy. Well, as he says himself of a certain friend, who wasn't exactly orthodox, but who had done all the good he could in life, and who had more faith in charity than in empty forms:

"If there's a future world he lives in bliss,
And if there's none, he made the best of this."

Buckle, in his "History of Civilization," makes a very profound remark about Scotland and its "kirk," where he says, "Scotland, with a church professing liberality and toleration, is practically the most bigoted and intolerant of countries; while France, with a church that doesn't profess either liberality or toleration, is yet the most liberal and tolerant nation in Christendom."

I have spoken about "Uncle Hughey Reilly" as being a Freemason. He undoubtedly was reported to be one, and yet in that day and country he didn't seem to lose position in the Church. I have often asked myself if the antagonism of the Church to the Masons is not of modern origin, and if it doesn't arise from the fact that the Masons on the Continent of Europe (particularly in France, Spain and Italy) are understood to be working in the interests of republican democracy, while the controlling power in the Church, the Ultramonists, are well known to be laboring in the interests of despotism? Be that as it may, (and it is only a surmise of my own that may be without foundation), "Uncle Hughey" was popularly believed to be in confidential relationship with his Satanic Majesty, and yet, every place where the good old priest of the parish held a "station" he must have "Uncle Hughey" to keep him company at dinner. In that part of the country, and in my school days, the relation of an incredible "hearsay" yarn was generally met with the remark, "O yes! you seen a man that seen a man that said he'd seen the devil;" and if one of "Uncle Hughey's" scholars at any time indulged in the remark to a scholar of a rival institution—for even then and there we sometimes had opposition shops—he was met with the reply, "O you needn't go so far to look for the 'old boy;' your teacher can rise him up any time he wants to."

A popular superstition, as the reader is probably aware, was that Freemasons could raise the devil—not metaphorically, as most anybody can do sometimes—but literally. How cleverly Burns hits off this popular superstition where he says:

"When Masons' mystic word and grip,
In storms and tempests raise you up,
Some dog or cat your rage maun stop,
Or strange to tell,
The youngest brother ye would whop
Off straight to hell."

ULSTERMAN.

PACIFIC COAST.

THE Grangers of San Pedro had a Harvest Feast on the 24th ult.

THE Alden Fruit-Drying Factory at Los Angeles is running successfully.

OVER fifteen hundred acres of land were sold at Lompoc on Monday, averaging over $70 per acre.

THE late rains have put the black land in the vicinity of Stockton in excellent condition for the plow.

QUITE a number of young men from the Eastern States are in Los Angeles outfitting for the Panamint region.

THE time by the Telegraph Stage Line from Los Angeles to San Francisco has been shortened to thirty-six hours.

MORE grain has been shipped from South Vallejo during the present month than during any similar period heretofore.

THE heavy rain of Thursday carried off the snow in the mountains and swelled rapidly the Yuba and Feather rivers.

TUESDAY was pay-day at the Mare Island Navy Yard, and the sum of $7,600 was disbursed among the 880 employees.

Two brothers named Salmon got into a difficulty at Loganville recently, and one stabbed the other in the left side with a pocket knife.

TRAVEL to the Yosemite Valley is ended for the season. There have been 1,150 departures via Merced to the valley since last April.

THE volunteer wheat is growing finely in San Joaquin county, and in many places in the valley will soon cover the surface of the ground. Summer-fallowed and volunteer crops in Sutter county have advanced so far as to give the fields a green aspect, and the prospects were never more flattering.

THE grape shipments from St. Helena this season have been as follows: September, 445,719 pounds; October, 712,495 pounds; November,, to 5th, 101,100 pounds.

RAMON QUIROZE, the Mexican who was shot by the Under Sheriff at Modesto, on the 4th instant, died at 2:40 Monday morning. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that "The deceased came to his death from a pistol-shot wound inflicted by Charles Aull, Under Sheriff of Stanislaus county, while in the discharge of his sworn duty."

THE Santa Barbara "Press" reports a sweet potato, grown on the Hollister Ranch, in La Patera, weighing 16½ poudds, and measuring in circumference 30 inches in one way and 33 in another.

DREDGING has commenced on the bar at the entrance of Wilmington Bay, although the work is progressing rather slowly.

MR. BROWNING, of the Colonia, near San Buenaventura, planted last spring a few acres of the Chinese sugar cane, and this Fall is working up the stalks into syrup, producing a very excellent article.

A SON of E. L. Brown suicided at Davisville last week, by taking poison.

THE temporary bridges at Lisle's Bridge, American River, were washed away Saturday.

ALONZO MCCLOUD has purchased the Corral Hollow gravel pit, San Joaquin county, for $5,000.

BEEF cattle are now purchased in the ranges near Yreka at three cents per pound.

FARMING in Southern Shasta is progressing finely. Many of the farmers have sown their fallow along Battle Creek, and others are making extensive preparations for putting in large crops of grain.

THE corner-stone of the new Court House at San Bernardino will be laid next Thursday, with the customary ceremonies.

NEVADA.

THE Virginia Gas Company will give the Lincoln (California) coal a trial.

The stage between Austin and Eureka now runs only three times a week, instead of every day, as formerly.

During the month of October 19,485 tons of ore were shipped over the Virginia and Truckee Railroad to mills at Silver City and on the Carson river.

Arrangements are being made by the Virginia and Gold Hill Water Company for supplying the town of Silver City with pure water from the Sierras.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says: "Coughs, colds, rheumatic twinges and the premonitory symptoms of pneumonia are all that our people are complaining of just at present."

William McLaughlin, a miner of Virginia City, has left for Scotland with the snug little sum of $20,000, realized in a few months from lucky transactions in mining stocks.

OREGON.

COOS BAY abounds with sportive sharks.

SALEM acknowledges the presence of typhoid fever.

JACKSONVILLE is being built up over the burnt district.

THE measles are coquetting with the children at Roseburg.

FIFTEEN men find constant employment at the Salem woolen mills.

SIX members of the family of Hon. F. X. Mathieu of Butteville are afflicted with typhoid fever.

AN Eastern Oregon editor advertises for wheat and wood as subscriptions to his paper.

THE new Episcopal church at La Grande is completed. It is a very fine and well-finished building.

R. B. HARGADINE and Judge Tolman of Ashland have just returned from California with 230 Angora goats.

A LITTLE daughter of George Ward, living on Wagner Creek, was drowned in the ditch near the house on the 22d ult.

MISS DORA HERNANDEZ has been reappointed music teacher at the Institute for the Blind at the Capital for the ensuing year.

OWING to the late rains between Yreka and Reading the roads are quite soft, in consequence of which the stages arrive several hours later than usual.

BORN.—In this city, October 31st, to the wife of C. P. Reilly, a son.

R. C. COLINS,
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
HAMS, BACON AND LARD,
Nos. 12 and 14 Union Market,
San Francisco. no14tf

Dry Goods.

THE
PEOPLE'S
PALACE.
THE GREAT
DRY GOODS
HOUSE
— OF THE —
STATE.
MARKET ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH,
San Francisco.
Gleeson & Fell.
sep5tf

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, NOVEMBER 14, 1874.

HOME MUSINGS.

The Mississippi swept in pride beneath
  The hill, upon whose jagged side I stood,
But gazing o'er, far o'er the surging flood,
  I saw green Ireland's hills and dewy heath;
Wild youth came bounding up the mountain side,
  And many a joy came following in his train,
Old hopes went smiling down the silver tide
  That but in Fancy's realms could bloom again!
Like a mother's voice upon my dreaming ear
  I heard the Shannon's soft-lipped murmurings—
An old air stealing over Memory's strings—
  That but the lorn of heart could feel or hear!
    And, sitting down upon the mountain gray!
    I wept for days and friends long passed away.

How many a heart that once beat time
  To the immortal strains of Love and Liberty,
That caught the spirit of those dreams sublime
  Which poets dreamt, O Shannon stream, by thee,
Now sleep, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung,"
  Far from the valleys of their morning's love,
No song of praise falls sweet from Gaelic tongue,
  Nor Keener sways their lone, wild graves above,
But out beneath this yellow harvest moon,
  There are Irish Mothers on the hills to-night,
Breaking the stillness of night's sleepy noon
  In praise of eyes that once shone soft and bright,
    Of cheeks that rivaled the apple's blooms,
    And fine hearts moldering in their foreign tombs.

As sunny streams from many lands take birth,
  Yet meet and blend their waters in the sea,
Thus, tho' our bodies sleep in home or foreign earth,
  Our souls shall meet and blend, O God! in thee.
No corner so obscure in trackless wastes or woods,
  But opens to the searching glance of Him above,
Whose ears doth catch above the howling floods
  Man's faintest prayer of penitence or love!
O beauteous Faith! thro' which we feel and know
  When most remote from man we're nearest heaven,
And though we sail Life's sea in joy or woe,
  Our barques by zephyres or wild whirlwinds driven,
    When this short, fretting day will end in night,
    We'll ride at anchor in some harbor of delight!

WIT AND WISDOM.

Bad debts—owing grudges.

To secure a result, lock it up.

A fact is worth a thousand sentiments.

Fruitful in axe-idents—A chopping sea.

A high note—One of a thousand dollars.

Moonlight mechanics is the latest for burglars.

To Mr. Pewer, of Virginia, all things are pewer.

The latest Irish fashion is a Home Rule hat. It has no crown.

A fall pippin, a coal stove and a newspaper are not bad things to sit up with.

They have a tailor down there who modestly styles himself "the Poole of St. John."

What is the use of talking of this world's brightness and sunshine to a man that has tight boots?

"Darwin's Darlings" is the suggestive name of a newly organized negro minstrel troupe in the West.

The most bitter critics we have are those who have failed themselves to write anything worth reading.

The keeper of a resturant in New York announces "paroxysmal stews" as a speciality on his bill of fare.

The English folks have grown tired of lend-Joaquin Miller money, and he has got to come home and go to work.

He who has got nothing to do in this world but amuse himself, has got the hardest job on hands I know of.

A Memphis policeman thought that his orders included all classes of drunkenness, and, therefore, arrested the mayor and was discharged.

They have now invented shot guns which can be carried in the pocket, and a fellow can slide out and go hunting Sunday and no one know it.

If you wake up in the night in an Italian hotel and shoot a burglar, the chances are that you can't see the landlord next morning and that his wife is a widow.

Miss Heilbron, the prima donna, is said to blush like a "school-girl." English school-girl is probably meant. Blushing is one of the lost arts in this country.

When two Georgians meet now they don't go on about the weather, but merely exchange the novel salutation: "Do yon think the tombs will ever die?"

"My dear sir," said a candidate, accosting a stray wag on the day of election, "I am very glad to see you." "You needn't be," replied the wag, "I have voted."

A lady in a menagerie being asked why she so closely scanned the elephant with her opera glass, replied that she was looking for the keyhole of his trunk.'

Heaven, according to the idea of a Vermont clergyman, is 125,000,000 miles from the earth, and Blobbs stopped being good at eight o'clock this morning. He says its too far off.

The Count de Chambord duly notifies his friends to hold themselves in readiness for any event. The general impression out West is that Chambord must be going to treat.

A Michigan farmer complains that he is not receiving half the campaign speeches necessary to light his fires, and he has had to make a shaving contract with a copper shop.

The belief is becoming stronger every day in the East, that if John Morrissey should give Harvard or Yale College $25,000 the Lord would commence an entire new account with him.

When the yellow corn sighs to be husked and the golden pumpkins yearn to be gathered, it is no time for a paper to stop and argue whether Edna Dean Procter is nineteen or ninety.

An attempt was to have been made last week to get up another woman's crusade in Cleveland, but three or four of the Leaders were disappointed about their Fall bonnets, and the affair didn't come off.

A rich but parsimonious old gentleman, on being taken to task for his uncharitableness, said: "True I don't give much, but if you only knew how it hurts when I give anything, you wouldn't wonder."

An inquiring man trust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his mouth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satisfied.

The Coercion Act in Cavan.

We (*Anglo Celt*) have just learned that a the meeting of magistrates of certain districts in the southern portion of this county, convened in accordance with directions from the Government by Lord Lisgar a few days ago, they have come to the extraordinary conclusion that it is still necessary to continue the application of the Coercion Acts to the districts proclaimed in this county under its provisions. In a letter on this subject, which appeared in Friday's *Freeman*, Mr. Charles J. Fay, M. P., says: "I consider this a startling decision. These oppressive laws were intended for the suppression of agrarian and party outrages. Now, for the last fifteen years there has not been even the most trifling agrarian outrage committed in the county, and the most recent crime of that nature was followed by the summary conviction and execution of the parties implicated, and this was previous to the existence of most, if not all, of the Coercion Acts. And as for party outrages, it is many years ago since the last occurred—the murder by persons, believed to be Orangemen, of a man returning from a tenant-right meeting. This was, however, I am proud to say, for the character of all denominations, an exceptional crime in the later history of the county, and, in one way, instanced the peaceable and forgiving character of the people against whom these coercion laws are supposed to be specially directed, for, though the Catholics are an overwhelming majority, no retaliation was even attempted by them, notwithstanding the fact that the murderers escaped punishment. I find, too, by a late return that the County Cavan does not cost the State one farthing for extra police. Now I, in my popular representative capacity as senior member for the county of Cavan, would ask Lord Lisgar, in his Imperial representative capacity as Lord Lieutenant of the county, to explain to the public what reason he and his consulting magistrates have to offer for condemning the peaceable and law-abiding people of our county to a continued suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the virtual deprival of their rights as freemen? Lord Lisgar, when Governor-General of Home-ruled Canada and Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, was a wise, generous, and kindly ruler. Have the miasmatic vapors of the impotent Orangemen of Cavan blighted his lordship's exotic liberality?

The Duchess of Edinburgh and Sothern, the Actor.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial]

On Saturday evening Sothern again stepped on the London boards. Since he went away every play at the old Haymarket seemed like "Hamlet" with the part of Hamlet left out. For a considerable time the old theater was closed for repairs, and the admiration which its Pompeian decorations excited Saturday night proved how many had not been there since their favorite left, for the said decorations were made more than a year ago. The building was crammed to its utmost capacity, and the audience became rather noisy when the hour—7:30—for the curtain to rise had arrived, and the orchestra had not yet begun. When the orchestra did begin it had rather a hard time of it, the crowd calling "time" somewhat lustily. Its labors to soothe the savage breast with sweet sounds were not rendered easier by the entrance of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, which was a signal for cheering. The Duke and Duchess, by the way, do not stand a near view very well. He is rather rough and red faced, and begins to resemble his mother in obesity; and the Duchess who never had any beauty to spare, is certainly getting no prettier very fast, and is rather unpleasantly fat. They both tried to preserve their royal dignity under the siege of Sothern's humor, but at length it broke down. The Duchess hid her face behind the curtain of her private box, and the cause could be inferred from the convulsive movements of the said curtain; and when Lord Dundreary, prosecuting his courtship, asked the embarrassed lady if she "could wag her left ear," the Duke's forehead was seen suddenly to descend to the velvet of the balcony before them.

Inhuman Fight Between Colliers.

The *Sheffield Telegraph* has the following: "One of the most inhuman fights that could possibly blacken the reputation of a neighborhood, is said to have taken place on a Sunday, in a field in the outskirts of Mexborough. Two colliers, named Tom and Jack, are stated to have met in that neighborhood, and having had somewhat against each other, agreed "to have it out." Tom was in his Sunday clothes, but immediately changed them for a pair of old trousers and a new pair of clogs. In a few minutes the two stood before each other for an encounter, stripped to the waist, and having no clothing except a pair of trousers and a substantial pair of clogs. The terms of agreement evidently were to kick, scratch, or bite, either up or down. To work they went with a will, first up, then down, clogs quickly coming into contact with hard skulls. One man, it is said, seized hold of the other's lip with his teeth, and bit it in a fearful manner; indeed the two appeared to have tried their utmost, like two bulldogs, to tear each other to pieces. One put his finger within the cheek of the other in order to drag it out, but his antagonist got hold of his finger with his sharp teeth, and commenced to grind at it after the fashion of a dog with a bone. This sight is said to have been witnessed by scores of people, women and children running hither and thither screaming and crying out for the police, who at length came up, but too late. This desperate and brutish fight lasted, it appears, for more than half an hour, when one had to give up, being unable to continue the encounter any longer. It is said that the appearance of these two creatures was of the most sickening and disgusting character, both having been so severely bitten, scratched, and kicked that they were literally covered with blood and wounds, and buckets of water had to be thrown on them for the purpose of washing them. The police, we believe, are now making an investigation of the affair (which has been kept tolerably quiet) with a view to bringing the two characters to justice."

AUSTRALIAN HOODLUMS.—The bill for whipping larrikins (or "hoodlums") introduced into the Legislative Council at Melbourne, forbids all assemblages of boys at the street corners. Boys under 16, convicted of larrikinism, for the first offense, are to receive not more than twenty strokes with a cane, privately, and to be immediately discharged. For the second offense thirty strokes are to be inflicted, with imprisonment. Old offenders are to be severely dealt with. Whippings are to take place in the lock-up, the executioners being policemen.—*Melbourne News.*

MEDICAL.

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QUICK CURES
MODERATE CHARGES
DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S
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No. 519 Sacramento Street, corner of Leidesdorff street (a few doors below the What Cheer House.) Private entrance on Leidesdorff street, San Francisco.

Established expressly to afford the afflicted sound and scientific Medical Aid, in the treatment and cure of all Private and Chronic Diseases, cases of secrecy, and all sexual disorders.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of CHRONIC DISEASES of the LUNGS, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE and GENITO-URINARY ORGANS, and all private diseases, viz.: SYPHILIS, in all its forms and stages; SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURES, NOCTURNAL and DIURNAL EMISSIONS, SEXUAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE BACK and LOINS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER and KIDNEYS, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A CASE OF GLEET AND STRICTURE.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L—— H——

San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

TO FEMALES.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

Consultations at the office or by letter, FREE. Permanent cure guaranteed or no pay. Address,

W. K. DOHERTY, M. D.,
San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

DR. DOHERTY has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

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ap4tf San Francisco, Ca

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....DEALERS IN....
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Particular attention paid to country consignments. All orders promptly attended to. Goods delivered free of charge. my24-tf

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LADIES' SUITS,
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Ladies visiting the City from the country will please give us a call.
☞ Cloaks made to Order. oc24tf

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Goods Delivered to any part of the City Free.
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The reputation of the La Grande for the excellence of its Wines, Liquors and Cigars is always maintained.
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PURE KENTUCKY WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.
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California Wines Bottled by WHITE MEN Only. jy4tf

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24 THIRD STREET
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ALSO—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandies, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Rum. de4-tf

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Above Montgomery, next to the California Market
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...y is a Coercion Bill Now in Force in Ireland?

[From the Montreal Harp.]

The question heading this article is one which we are sure would be a very difficult one for any conscientious man to answer. It is only the officials of the English Government that would try to manufacture any answer that could be given to it. We can safely say that never was such a wrong inflicted on any nation under the sun, as to have at this moment a code in force in Ireland such as the Coercion Bill is. Any member of the force of Irish Constabulary can break into a house, day or night, without a warrant of any kind, but simply if he has suspicion of any wrong going on. When quiet unoffending people are asleep in their beds, and no intention or idea of doing anything wrong, it is a monstrous thing to say a simple policeman can break in the door, rush into the room where some young girls are sleeping, and actually go to their beds to search for some imaginary victim. This is not mere heresy, we have known it to be the case, and have known young virtuous girls to hide their heads for the purpose of evading the policeman's gaze. If a young man, for any purpose, takes a walk after sunset—which is generally the only time the greater number of young men have to do so—he is liable to be arrested by one of these majestic policemen, and without any trial whatever, lodged in jail "during the remainder of Her Majesty's pleasure." It may be said this law is not enforced, but we can easily show that, on the contrary, it has been enforced; and one young man, named Casey, has been imprisoned for nearly two years without ever been tried! In England, where we every day read of murders, and every description of beastly crime unknown to any other civilized community, we never hear of the idea of a Coercion Bill being introduced—where there is more crime committed in one week than in Ireland for more than a year; in fact there is never such beastly brutality carried on in Ireland as it is reported in the English papers takes place in London and every other part of England. It is very little matter to Ireland whether a Tory or Liberal Government is in power, as they are all "chip of the one block." When Mr. Disraeli was in opposition, he condemned the government of Mr. Gladstone for not being able to govern Ireland except by coercion; but when he himself got into power, he took very good care that he did not repeal it, but when cornered by Lord Robert Montague, as well as we recollect, he declined to make any answer, except that he was in the "Opposition" at the time he condemned Mr. Gladstone. We have read that Mr. Disraeli is to visit Ireland before the present year is over, but what good will come from this "honor" we have yet to see.

We cannot better show the entire absence of crime in Ireland at present than to give a few extracts from the charges of the several judges on circuit to the juries who attended at the summer assizes. Mr. Baron Dowse, formerly Attorney-General, and who has strong Orange proclivities, says to the grand jury of Waterford:

"Gentlemen, I am happy to congratulate you that there is no bill to come before you, a circumstance which should not be mentioned without an expression of high approval. In answer," he continued, "to the reckless calumnies as to the crimes of this country, I think I may say that in one English county there is more crime than in the whole of Ireland!"

In the South again, Baron Deasy, addressing the Grand Jury of Kerry, at Tralee, remarked:

"I am glad to find, on my return to your country, after an interval of twelve months, that it is in its normal condition of tranquility. Your business will be very light. The bills sent up to you are very few, and not of a serious nature. The County Inspector confirms the favorable state of the country; and I may say, as far as the official documents are concerned, that I can congratulate you on the condition of your country."

In the North, Judge Keogh, who would not do so if he could by any means do otherwise, thus addresses the Grand Jury at Carrickfergus:

"It is now, I believe, six years since a single prisoner was returned for trial charged with any offence in the district which you represent. There is, I understand, one prisoner for trial at the present assizes, but the charge against him, although it is one involving the death of a fellow-creature, really involves no moral turpitude. The circumstances, as I have been informed, are these—that the driver of a car carelessly left his horse unattended. It ran away, and, in doing so, ran over a person who was killed. This is the only offence charged against the community of Carrickfergus."

In the North again, Judge Fitzgerald summed up the happy experience of his colleagues and himself in these remarkable words:

"My learned colleague and myself, to whom have been entrusted the execution of the Queen's commission for the North-East Circuit, have now arrived at the last assize town upon the circuit, and I am happy to inform you that every county through which we have passed has the same features, namely, a nearly total absence of crime, and a prevalence of peace and good order. With regard to your own county, I have now before me the official reports, and I may tell you that Antrim has, since the last assizes, been remarkable for the absence of any crime of magnitude, or anything at all to excite alarm for the public safety. There has been no agrarian crime, or crime of any kind that would strike at the foundation of society. I may say that here life and property are secure, the law is observed, and everything indicates the prevalence of prosperity and peace."

After these testimonials to the peace and entire absence of crime in Ireland at present, we fail to see how any Government can attempt to justify the continuance of the most stringent Coercion Code ever known in any country. When even the faction fighters, through the influence of the Catholic clergy, have agreed to bury their feuds for ever. But the English Government never require any reason for such things; all they want to know is what their paid informers and followers, such as the detestable O'Donoghue, will tell them. But we have confidence that the Irish Home Rule members, if they work with proper energy in the ensuing session will be able to get these laws blotted out of the Statute book; at any rate we are proud to be able to show forth to every nation that even if these laws are continued, there is not the slightest justification for them in the shape of crime of any description of agrarian or any other nature in Ireland.

Russia in Arms—Prussia Threatened.

The Dublin *Irishman* says:

The anticipations which we formed with regard to the probable conduct of Russia have been realized. The present relations of Prussia towards Denmark, we pointed out, indicated an intention on the part of the Prussian power to coax or compel Denmark to enter and become a member of the German Empire. Germany covets Denmark, with a strong desire. Great as she has become, her seaboard is too small for her wishes, and Denmark is almost all seaboard. Besides, it lies so convenient. If Germany could only draw it into her, the acquisition would admirably "round off" the Empire, and, at the same time, endow it with some most desirable ports and a considerable quantity of shipping.

But Denmark lies at the entrance of the Baltic Sea, which it guards, and Russia has a mighty interest in keeping the entrance to that sea free and open. So long as a small power sits at the gate Russia, we showed, had no trouble to apprehend; but the case would be wholly different if a great power occupied its place. Then, when occasion served, it could, as it were, handcuff Russia.

Hence we inferred that it would be impossible for Russia to permit Denmark to enter the German Confederation or Empire—unless Prussia could offer her a bribe gigantic enough to outweigh this disadvantage. The following telegram, in which the opinion of the Russian official organ is given, proves the correctness of that view. The Russian *Goloss* says:

"The existance of Denmark as an independent power is indispensable to Europe, and to the maintenance of the balance of power in the North. So long as the entrance to the Baltic is in the hands of Denmark, it is practically a free and open sea. Should Germany command the Sound, the Baltic would virtually become German property. Such an important change Europe does not wish, and will not allow. German statesmen ought to know that even the raising of this question is dangerous to the peace of Europe."

This is a most emphatic declaration. It is a distinct and definite menace to Germany. It is the *ultimatum* of Russia. Placing the point of her long lance on the boundary line of Denmark, she turns to Prussia and exclaims:

"Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther."

It is impossible to overrate the importance of this manifestation, for it has surely been drawn from Russia with great reluctance.

It can be no gratification to the Russian Emperor to sustain words so strong, and to make such a marked display of hostility. For we all recollect with what a gush of delight he welcomed the Prussian King's victories over Napoleon, how he decorated William with his orders, how warmly he wrote to his beloved relative, how he visited and embraced the old warrior. In fact, the effusiveness of his sympathy was offensive to a large body among his own subjects, and the Heir Apparent of All the Russias was known to differ from him in his appreciation of German value.

Now, all these things twined together to restrain the Russian Emperor from any act of hostility towards the Prussian, for he must have felt it extremely hard to confess that he had been duped and fooled. There can be no more difficult a confession to make than this, but this is the plain meaning of any threat uttered against Prussia. However, it has been done, and, therefore, knowing with what reluctance it has been made, we are compelled to attach the very highest importance to it.

This Russian *ultimatum* is a sign most dangerous for the peace of Europe—but undoubtedly, it will be welcomed by France. If Germany be obstinate enough to persevere, Russia will look out for allies, and France certainly, Austria probably will embrace the offer. Then comes the day of reckoning for Prussia, for it will not be a third time victorious.

Is Germany likely to persist? We think it highly probable that some plausible disclaimer will be made on her part, but that she will not cease to covet and intrigue for the possession of Denmark. Hence the prospect of war hangs over Europe.

Tunnelling Niagara.

To drive a tunnel under the greatest cataract in the world necessarily presents great temptation to Americans who find no pleasure equal to that of making the universe stare. "Shooting Niagara" having passed into a proverb, their craving for astonishing novelties has now led to a project for cutting a railway tunnel under the fall. If the preliminary survey of Mr. William Wallace, an engineer who has devoted considerable attention to the subject, is to be trusted, no insuperable difficulties either of a material or financial description need be feared. The length of the tunnel proper from shore to shore is given at about 1,000 yards, while the cuttings on both banks will extend to nearly thrice that distance. If the tunnel is made thirty feet wide and twenty feet high, 65,000 cubic yards of earth must be excavated, which, with the amount taken out of the cuttings, will give a total of only about 400,000 cubic yards of excavations. Mr. Wallace prudently declines to give any estimate of the cost of this undertaking, since it is clearly impossible to arrive even at an approximation until the description of the strata to be cut through is ascertained. But many people residing on the spot, and acquainted with the geological formation of the district, believe the tunnel can be made at a cost not exceeding a million dollars. Should this prove true, the Americans will enjoy the pleasure of making the world marvel at their ingenious audacity without having to pay a heavy price for the pleasure. But it remains to be seen whether the profits resulting from the work will form an equivalent for the vulgar desecration of a spot heretofore famed for grandeur and sublimity.

CHARLES ALLEN'S FAUX PAS.—The examination of the charge of assault to murder against Charles Allen, the proprietor of the infamous "Bull Run" saloon, came up in the Police Court. The accused waived preliminary examination, and a quadroon girl, the associate of the Allens, testified to the facts with an air of indifference, as though the matter of shooting a man or two was not of the slightest consequence. She said that on Tuesday night the Allen brothers had a little dispute about the division of the receipts and the consumption of the stock by one of the brothers, when John Allen belabored his brother over the head with a soda bottle, who retaliated by taking a big navy revolver and attempting to take the top of his head off, accompanying the act with the choicest Barbary Coast billingsgate. Allen was held to answer in the sum of $5,000.

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CARRIAGE Making, Blacksmithing, Wheelwrighting and Painting done in Latest Styles and with Dispatch. Twelve Months Guarantee will be given with all New Work. jy25

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jy 18 tf

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THIS HOTEL HAS SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED Suits of Rooms for Families, and possesses all the modern improvements usually found in the best Hotels. It is not excelled—if equalled—by any house outside of San Francisco.
A Coach will be at the Depot on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers and their baggage to the Hotel. sept19tf

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OFFICE OF THE U. S. STAGE LINE for the Gilroy Hot Springs. First-Class Rockaways and Buggies. Orders by telegraph promptly attended to. sep19tf

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California Brass Works.
WEED & KINGWELL,

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Opposite Minna, San Francisco. Manufacturers of all kinds of Brass, Composition, Zinc and Babbitt Metal Castings. Church and Steamboat Bells on hand and made to order. Also, a full assortment of Steam and Water Cocks and Valves, Hydraulic Pipes, Nozzles and Hose Coupling, Etc. Brass Ship work, Spikes, Sheeting Nails, and Rudder Braces.
Agents for Seibert's Eureka Lubricator.
Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and Brass. jy4-tf.

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All work warranted. my10tf

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WARRANTED FROM 6 TO 7 YEARS.
All orders left at S. W. cor. Third and Stevenson sts. executed with the utmost dispatch. au15tf

Premium Cutler.
First Premium and Medal of Mechanics' Institute, 1871.
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127 Montgomery Street
Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet, he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black-board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the Press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the cause of these most complicated diseases. Nasal Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest, have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentleman separately.
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Grave Stones, Iron and Wood Enclosures furnished.
Especial attention given to disinterring Bodies and preparing them for shipment to the Atlantic States and elsewhere.
Every variety of Funeral Equipments furnished to order. my3-tf

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Steamship Passage Tickets, Railway Tickets, Drafts.
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FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplanted or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to
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NEW FRANKLIN HOUSE,
321 Pacific St.,
Corner of Sansome.....SAN FRANCISCO.
THIS HOUSE IS A FIRE-PROOF BUILDING, NEWly built, and well ventilated. The rooms are furnished with Spring Beds, and well arranged for families or single persons.
Board and Lodging per Week from $5 to $7. Single Meals Twenty-Five Cents.
Passengers and Baggage conveyed to the House Free of Charge.
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THIS HOUSE IS NEWLY BUILT AND FURNISHED throughout for the accommodation of the traveling public in general. The rooms are furnished with spring beds, and well arranged for families and single persons. The table is always supplied with the best the market affords. Second to none in the city.
Board and Lodging, per Week, $5 00 to $6 00; per Day, $1 00. Free Coach to the House.
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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES.—All the rooms furnished with the best spring beds, and every attention paid to the comfort of guests.
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The CENTRAL HOTEL COACH will be at every Railroad Depot and Steamboat Landing, to convey passengers and baggage to the House free of charge.
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Board and Lodging per week.....$4 50
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Passengers and Baggage taken to this house free of charge. JOHN MURRAY, Proprietor.
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705 and 707 Front St., between Pacific and Broadway SAN FRANCISCO.
Board and Lodging, per Week, - - $4 50.
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Good accommodations for Families.
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This Hotel is conducted on Temperance Principles and offers Superior Accommodations to the public. The Table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and no pains will be spared to give guests the comforts of a home.
Board per week.....$3 50
Six Meal Tickets for..... 1 00
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WESTERN HOTEL,
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Board and Lodging per Week.....$5.
MEALS, 25 CENTS.
This Hotel is close to the Oregon and Humboldt Steamers
A Coach bearing the name of the Hotel will be at every Steamboat Landing and R. R. Depot to convey the passengers and their baggage to the Hotel, FREE.
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[From the Commercial Herald.]

MARKET REPORT

[For the week ending Thursday, Nov. 12.]

FLOUR—The shipping demand is good at steady prices. The steamship Cyprienes for Australia carried the bulk of 1,438 bbls, and 240 bbls for Honolulu; the Nation's Hope for Mauritius carried 2,000 bbls in qr sks. Sales are reported of 5,000 bbls Vallejo Starr Mills at $4 75 for Tahiti, Central America, Australia, etc. This extensive establishment is now executing a large order for the London market, to be branded "Lick's Mill," the stencil mark having the American flag and the British colors on opposite sides—something quite unique in its style. 5,000 bbls Golden Age Extra in hfs and qrs sold for export, and 5,000 bbls Golden Gate and El Dorado Mills; 2,500 bbls National Mills, private. The Wild Gazelle for Punta Arenas carried 3,300 qr and 325 hf sks. Country brands of extra good quality sell at $4 50; superfine, $4: city mills superfine, $4 25@4 30 ₱ 196 lbs. There is very little Oregon sent here this season, as the Salem Mills, etc., have been shipping largely of late to Hongkong as well as to the United Kingdom. Golden Gate, Golden Age and Starr Mills Extra silk-dressed are jobbing at $5@5 12½ ₱ 196 lbs.

The exports of Breadstuffs from this port by sea from July 1st, 1874, to date, as compared with the same time in 1873, have been as follows:

To	1874 Flour, bbls.	1874 Wheat, ctls.	1873 Flour, bbls.	1873 Wheat, ctls.
New York, etc.	23	.....	921	.....
Great Britain, etc.	10,870	2,985,538	124,049	2,942,976
China	61,875	7,864	29,336	.....
Japan	2,942	133	2,993	.....
Mexico	270	2	325	3
Panama	4,555	.....	4,420	.....
British Columbia	637	121	579	96
Central America	19,618	.....	16,849	.....
Germany	102	1,322	.....	.....
Tahiti	2,774	5	1,355	34
Hawaiian Islands	2,181	93	2,836	96
Australia	1,438	4,357	.....	22,400
South America	2,175	25,914	2,460	.....
South Africa	15,299	28,713	.....	.....
New Zealand	254	.....	.....	.....
Russian Possessions	1,000	.....	1,000	.....
Marquesas Islands	20	.....	.....	.....
Manila	2,740	.....	.....	.....
Navigator's Island	60	.....	.....	.....
Fiji Islands	45	.....	.....	.....
Java	1,684	695	.....	.....
Mauritius	2,000	.....	.....	.....
Totals	132,462	3,008,750	188,344	2,965,605

WHEAT—The receipts thus far are much less than for a corresponding period of last season. Exports fall far short of last year, while the stock yet remaining in the State is very much greater than ever before at this season. The heavy rains in October and November combined, say 4¼ inches for the season to date, have done considerable injury to the grain exposed in the fields, and not a little now arriving is very damp, rendering extreme caution necessary to prevent shipments of wet Wheat. The market is quite firm for all choice parcels, both for milling and shipment. Transactions thus far in the current month embrace not a few cargoes now going to the United Kingdom on ships' account, being those vessels chartered to arrive at extreme rates by defunct firms, not able to carry out the terms of the charter party—this course being thought preferable to accepting new charters at 22 5s@22 10s to the U. K. Purchases for the week so far as made public include 2,400 sks extra choice in lots at $1 60@1 62½; 15,000 sks do, $1 57½; 20,000 sks do, $1 55; 15,000 sks for export, $1 52½; 12,500 sks for do, $1 50; also, in lots, 3,600 sks wet and inferior at $1 35@1 40 ₱ cental. Liverpool quotations, November 11th, for spot parcels are given as 9s 8d@10s for average, 10s 4d@10s 9d for club. In 1873, same date, 12s 10d up to 13s 6d for club; 1872, 12s 9d@13s 3d. With us, at this date, the range of the market is $1 30@1 60 ₱ ctl.

Since November 1st, 1874, the following vessels have been dispatched with Wheat and Flour to the United Kingdom:

Cleared.	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat, ctls.	Value.
Nov. 2	†Pilgrim	Cork	28,869	$46,660
Nov 2	Greta	Cork	39,909	59,865
Nov. 4	Dexter	Cork	39,524	59 285
Nov. 4	Twilight	Liverpool	37,282	55,923
Nov. 5	Ione	Queenstown	17,467	26,000
Nov. 6	Montrose	Liverpool	31,634	45,468
Nov. 6	Gripen	Cork	38,709	62,000
Nov. 6	Orient	Dublin	33,068	50,460
Nov. 6	China	London	24,580	36,871
Nov. 9	Maitland	Cork	24,272	38,835
Nov. 10	Valparaiso	Queenstown	23,510	36,000
Nov. 11	Garibaldi	Liverpool	35,741	55,409
Totals since November 1st		12 vessels.	374,573	$ 572,776
Previously since July 1st		87 vessels.	1,959,662	3,192,924
Totals since July 1st, 1874		99 vessels.	2,985,538	$4,751,413
95 vessels since July 1, 1873, with			2,942,973	6,837,798
123 vessels since July 1, 1872, with			3,586,846	5,975,738
18 vessels since July 1, 1871, with			483,260	1,169,111
73 vessels since July 1, 1870, with			2,102,472	2,886,612

† Also, 100 bbls Flour, valued at $471.

The following vessels are now on the berth: Austria, 1300; Bothwell Castle, 592; British India, 1199; British Peer, 1230; Ballochmyle, 1511; British King, 1656; Columbia, 1472; Cornwallis, 1261; City of Tanjore, 800; Cape Horn, 1253; City of Glasgow, 1168; Charger, 1444; Cuizean, 1004; Canopus, 894; Dartaburn, 1212; Dharwar, 1356; Derbyshire, 1161; Don Enrique, 1312; Ennerdale, 1299; Eaton Hall, 1860; El Dorado, 1180; Ellen Goodspeed, 1291; Eliza McNeil, 1584; Frank Jones, 1453; Granger, 1527; Glencoe, 751; Galatea, 1620; Hermon, 1077; H. L. Richardson, 1623; Henrietta, 982; India, 1295; Isle of Anglesea, 750; Johan Irgens, 753; John Gambles, 1066; Lady Cairns, 1311; Le Baron, 930; McCallum More, 1740; Matchless, 1198; Marathon, 1520; Oneida, 1131; Oakland, 1237; Prince de Conde, 312; Raisa, 1243; Roderick Dhu, 1722; Rydal Hall, 1864; River Lune, 495; Rhone, 837; Stonehouse, 1153; St. John, 1385; Trevelyan, 1042; Three Brothers, 2972; Vernon, 1319; Wheatlandside, 1136. Total, 53 vessels, aggregating 67,114 tons.

BARLEY—The receipts coastwise are heavy; not a little contracted for prior to arrival. The market for all choice bright grain is firm, the same being wanted for Eastern account, two ships now on the berth for New York. The Northern Light has sailed for New York with 39,866 sks of prime quality. Transactions for the week in lots may be thus summarized: 5,000 sks choice brewing, $1 37½; 7,500 sks do, $1 35; 4,500 sks choice coast, $1 25@1 27½; 2,000 sks extra do, $1 30; 7,500 sks bright coast feed, $1 15@1 17½; 2,500 sks dark do, $1 10@1 12½.

OATS—The demand is good for all choice bright lots, but dark and inferior is slow of sale. The Nation's Hope, for Mauritius has sailed with 13,000 bls. The Cyphrenes for Sydney carried 4,000 ctls. Sales for the week comprised the foregoing in lots at $1 45@1 55 ₱ ctl; 200 sks Surprise at $1 65. Several small parcels light and inferior sold at $1 25@1 35 up to $1 42½, according to order and condition.

CORN—The receipts are light and the market active with sales in lots of 1,000 sks Southern Yellow at $1 32½@1 35. Some small lots of small round Bay sold at $1 40@1 42½.

RYE—The demand is good, with light offerings. Sales in lots of 1,500 bags at $1 12½@1 15. A lot of extra choice was placed at $1 17½.

BUCKWHEAT—The offerings are very meagre: a choice lot would sell at 3@3¼c.

BEANS—The crop is said to be seriously injured by the rains, the same being in the fields not harvested. The quality of those offered is not choice. We quote: Bayos, 2@2¼c; Pink, 1¾@2c; Red, 1¾@1¾c; new White Pea, 3@3½c. Small sales of White Butter at 4@4¼c.

HAY—The supply is liberal. Small cargo sales are daily made within the range of $9@15 ₱ ton, according to quality.

HOPS—The stock remaining is quite light, and the price nominal at 30@32½c.

HONEY—Receipts have fallen off materially during the past weeks. Stocks are much reduced and prices are firm at an advance. We quote white Comb in frames at 18@22c; dark do, 10@12½c; Strained, 5½@10c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand at 27½@30c, with light supplies.

POTATOES—The receipts during the week have been liberal, yet by reason of an active demand prices are well sustained. We quote Petaluma and Tomales at $1 75; Humboldt, $1 75@1 87½; Salinas, etc., $1 40@1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—Are very plentiful, selling at 85c@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

COTTON—There have been sales in lots of 30 bales, 3,700 lb, at 15c. Other parcels, say 30 bales, at 16@16½c, which is a decline from the opening rate of the season.

TALLOW—There is a good demand, and we note sales in lots of 8,000 lbs at 7¾c: 2,500 lbs at 8c; 1,500 lbs refined at 9c; 12,000 lbs, 7¼c; 16,000 lbs, 7c; 10,000 poor, 6½c; 6,000 lbs Soap Grease, 5c.

HIDES—Are in good demand, finding a ready market at 19½@20½c for Dry, and 8½@9c for Wet Salted, usual selections.

WOOL—The market remains quiet under continued unsatisfactory reports from the East, where the staple is reported extremely dull and prices unusually low. The movement here for the week has been slight, and what little there has been done refers to small parcels of medium and low grade at rates as given below. The bulk of the Fall clip has reached market, and it is to be hoped that a demand will soon spring up and thereby give both country merchants and our commission houses here a chance to realize a very large sum that would go far toward relieving themselves of a stringency in money matters which now prevails among country dealers. We note sales of 100 bales Southern Fall at 14¾c; 150,000 lbs fair average San Joaquin at 15c. Other sales have been made with the range of 13@15c for Burry; choice Northern fleece, 18@20c; extra choice is held at 20@22c.

POULTRY AND GAME—All kinds are plentiful and comparatively cheap. Hens and Roosters, $6@6 50; Broilers, $3@4; tame Ducks, $5@7 ₱ dozen; tame Geese, $2 ₱ pair; live Turkeys dull at 14@16c ₱ lb; Hare, $2@2 25; wild Ducks, small, $1@1 25; do, large, $2@3 50; wild Geese, $2@2 25; Quail, $1 50 ₱ dozen: Venison, scarce, 8@10c ₱ lb.

CATTLE—Meats of all descriptions plentiful and cheap; quality excellent. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, ₱ quarter, first quality, 6@7c; second quality, 4@5c. Mutton is plentiful at 4½@5c ₱ lb. Spring Lambs, plentiful at 6c. Calves, 5@7c. Hogs are in fair demand, and prices are firm at 5¾@6¼c, the latter rate for small, which are very scarce, and 8@8½c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—We remark but little change in Butter. Fresh California Roll is scarce and in demand at 50@60c for prime quality, with a few fancy dairies at 60@65c. California Pickled Roll is in fair supply, meeting with ready sale at 37½@40c. California Firkin is quotable at 35@37½c. Oregon Butter is very scarce, bringing 25@30c, according to package and condition. There is a fair supply of Eastern Firkin on hand, mostly of good quality, quotable at 25@26c. Western Reserve is in light stock, jobbing at 27½@30c, as to quality. California Cheese is in light stock, and in good demand at an advance, say 12½@13c. New York State Cheese is jobbing at 17@20c; Western Reserve at 14@15c. Fresh California Eggs are very scarce and high, selling readily at 57½@60c ₱ dozen. We received 3,500 dozen Oregon Eggs by last steamer, which are now held at 45@50c in order. Eastern Eggs are very nearly out of market, and those remaining on hand are in very bad condition.

Dry Goods.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

J. C. TALBOT & CO.'S.

50 Cases Dress Goods, from 10 to 50 cents a yard.
15 Cases of Dress Goods, from 25 to 65 cents a yard.
3 Cases of Dress Goods, Diagonal Melange.
5 Cases of Dress Goods, New Camels-Hair Cloth.
3 Cases of Black Empress.
2 Cases of Black French Cashmere.
1 Case of Black Drap d'Ete.
1 Case of Black Alpacas.
1 Case of Black Foulards.
20 Pieces Black Silk, at $1 25.
22 Pieces Black Silk, at $1 50.
15 Pieces Black Silk, at $2 00.
10 Pieces Black Silk, at $2 25.

GLOVES

FOR THE MILLION

....AND....

A Million Gloves too.

ALEXANDER'S

2-Button Gloves at

$1 per Pair, Warranted.

ALL COLORS AND BLACK.

Jouvin Light Color Gloves.

$1 per Pair, worth $1 75.

1,000 Silk Scarfs, at 75 cents, worth $1.
1,000 Silk Scarfs, at $1; handsome.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Hdkfs, at 25 cents each.
1,000 Dozen Ladies' Leather Belts, from 10 to 50 cents, New Styles.

THE BALANCE OF OUR

LACE SCARFS AND SASHES

At 25 per cent. Less Than Cost.

1,000 Dozen

BALMORAL SKIRTS,

At $1 25 each, worth $2 50.

SHAWLS

FOR THE MILLION.

And a Million Shawls Too

AT HALF PRICE.

1,000 Dozen Striped Hose, 25 cents.
1,000 Dozen Striped Hose, 37½ cents.
1,000 Dozen Striped Hose, 40 cents.

HOSE

For the Million, and

A MILLION PAIRS TOO,

At Half Price.

Ladies, now is the time to buy cheap DRY GOODS, and J. C. TALBOT'S is the Store to get Good Bargains.

By Order of

J. C. TALBOT & CO.

28 Kearny Street.
28 Kearny Street.
28 Kearny Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KENNY

-&c-

VAN DUSEN,

REAL ESTATE

....AND....

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS,

Office 426 Kearney Street,

NEAR CALIFORNIA,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Houses, Lots, Farming Lands

COUNTRY HOTELS,

STORES

....AND....

All Kinds of Business Interests

FOR SALE.

Partnerships Negotiated on short notice

MAKING IT A SPECIALITY.

Deeds, Mortgages, Leases and Bills of Sale properly drawn on reasonable terms. no7tf

TAXES 1874-'75.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED copy of the Assessment Book of the Taxable Property of the City and County of San Francisco, Real Estate and Personal—subsequent Assessment Roll included—for the Fiscal Year 1874-75, has this day been received; that the State, City and County Taxes for said Fiscal Year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1, City Hall, and that the Laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced.

Taxes will become delinquent on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1875, and unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

A. AUSTIN,
Tax Collector City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, October 26, 1874. no7tf

MONTGOMERY AVENUE TAX.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED copy of the Assessment Book of Real estate which is subject to assessment to defray expenses incurred by the opening of Montgomery Avenue, has this day been placed in my hands to collect Taxes thereon. Said Taxes are for the Fiscal Year 1874-75, and are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Room No. 1 City Hall. All Taxes remaining unpaid on the FIRST MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1875, will have five per cent added thereto.

A. AUSTIN,
Tax Collector City and County of San Francisco.
San Francisco, October 26, 1874. no7tf

NEW YORK Livery Stables,

No. 38 Sixth street, Near Mission, SAN FRANCISCO.

JOHN J. TOBIN.....Proprietor.

First-class Teams or Single Horses supplied to order at the shortest notice. Unsurpassed accommodation for boarding horses. no7tf

R. PERKOWITZ,

Ladies' Cloak and Suit Store,

1008 STOCKTON ST., Between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

A Splendid Assortment of

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvet Ribbons, Etc.

Always on hand.

Ladies' Suits and Cloaks Cut and made to order in the Latest and Most Fashionable Style. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. no7tf

MOUNTAIN & RAYE,

—DEALERS IN—

Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Window Shades and Curtain Materials.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

Have removed to the corner of Dupont and Market streets, San Francisco. oc24tf

M. F. WALSH,

THE WINDSOR SHOE STORE

905½ Market Street,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Having a large lot of Goods on the way from the East, and not having room for them, will make A CLEARANCE SALE, FOR 40 DAYS, OF ALL THE GOODS IN HIS STORE FOR CASH.

At Lower Prices than the same Goods were ever sold in this City. It would be well for parties coming from the Country to give a call, as this is a RELIABLE BOOT STORE—you will always find our dealings strict and to the point. Parcels sent to any part of the City. Having a large assortment of SOLLER'S AND DUNBAR'S PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN'S AND INFANT'S SHOES, The Best in the market, the public will save time and money by making their purchases at The Windsor Boot and Shoe Store, 905½ MARKET ST., between 5th and 6th streets.

M. F. Walsh, Proprietor.

je20tf

GRAND SALE

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

—AT THE—

California Association

19 THIRD STREET. 19

Second Shoe Store from Market.

The Trustees have taken these premises for the sale of all kinds of Boots and Shoes of their own manufacture. They have, up to now, manufactured only for the wholesale trade, and are now willing to introduce to the public a new feature in business, which is to sell to them every single pair of Boots and Shoes for Cash only, at strictly the same price as they have heretofore sold them by the shipload to dealers, preferring this method to trusting their goods to wholesalers. And in order to give satisfaction to all buyers, they warrant their goods to give good wear, and will at any time repair them free of charge in case of failure.

It is their object to do a large trade, and they think that this method of doing business must attract attention with everyone. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock and prices.

au15tf Respectfully, THE MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.

MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager

Last Week Of
AGNES BOOTH!
AND
MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK!

On Friday 13th—Complimentary Farewell Benefit to Agnes Booth, on which occasion Mr. J. B. Booth will make his first and only appearance as King John, in Shakspeare's Historical Play of that title, with Agnes Booth as Constance, Mr. Joseph Wheelock as Falconbridge, and a most powerful cast.

Saturday, November 14th—Last Agnes Booth Matinee.

Monday, November 16th—Mr. W. J Florence will make his first appearance as Captain Cuttle in Dombey & Son, and Tim Moore in The Irish Lion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

South Park Market,

432 THIRD STREET,

Bet. Silver and Perry, SAN FRANCISCO.

LAWRENCE GARVIN & CO.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh, Salted and Smoked Meats,

Lard, Sausage, Poultry, Game and Fish.

ALSO, ALL VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

je20tf

WM. O. MURTHA'S

PATENT VENTILATOR,

OR

CHIMNEY TOP.

THE annexed illustration is a patented Ventilator or Chimney Top, which has been extensively introduced into this State, and it ranks among the first inventions of the age. The forms or sizes vary, and may be made to suit the given measure of any Flue or Chimney. They are cheap, durable, and serve as an ornament to any building.

The principle upon which this Top is founded is to create an artificial draft. Six or more apertures are so constructed at the mouth of the Top as to carry off from all sides the smoke; a top-cover is fastened upon it to prevent air pressure from above. The reader will perceive, from the annexed Illustration, the simplicity and compactness thereof.

Smoky houses, suffocating compartments, or carbon and gaseous odors emanating from imperfect Chimnies can only be remedied by adding this Top, which is guaranteed by the manufacturer to be a certain preventive.

By sending the measurement of the Chimney parties can have them sent to any part of the State, or Nevada.

16 TYLOR STREET, San Francisco. oc10tf

GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

HENRY BRADER,

621 Sansome street,

Wholesale Liquor Store.

Agent for the PURE PORTLAND OREGON APPLE CIDER, in Bulk or Bottles.

Also, importer and agent of FINE BOURBON WHISKEY. sep19-6m

THOMAS O'NEIL,

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

Southeast Cor. Washington and Seventh Streets, Oakland.

Agent for Wm. Woodward's Wines and Brandies and Diamond O. K. Whisky. my16-tf

P. HARTIGAN,

Wholesale & Retail Grocer,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to furnish them with Groceries, Teas, Hams, etc., and the Finest Brands of Wines and Liquors, at greatly reduced prices.

Goods delivered free to all parts of the city.

GIVE US A CALL BEFORE GOING ELSE WHERE.

P. HARTIGAN,

164 First street, Corner Howard (Opposite Gas Works.)

Also, N. E. Cor. 12th and Folsom (Opposite the City Gardens.) [de13-tf

C. D. HODGES, & CO.

1108 and 1110 Market st., and 9 and 11 Turk street, San Francisco.

Groceries, and Provisions of all kinds: Fish, Meat, Eggs Butter, Cheese, Honey, all kinds of Family Provisions.

Whiskeys, Brandies, Wines, Ales, Porter, Etc.

All kinds of liquors, by the Pint Bottle or Gallon. oc24tf

C. F. Fahrbach. ..... Sam. Pellet.

Pellet & Fahrbach,

(Successor to R. Lehman & Co.)

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS

And Importers of Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Nuts &c.

NO. 405 DAVIS STREET,

Between Washington and Jackson, San Francisco.

Goods Warranted to Keep in Any Climate. jy5tf

JOHN LEONARD,

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

NO. 821 MARKET ST.,

San Francisco. no14tf